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# The Chicago Daily Tribune

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE AND SECTION TWO.

## BRITISH WIN TEN TOWNS AND 6,000 PRISONERS

### BATTLES FIFTY POLICE 2 HOURS; 1 MAN GETS HIM

### Burglar, Barricaded in Flat, Holds Off Rifle Squads.

Max Miller, a burglar, held fifty police at bay with his revolver for two hours yesterday afternoon in the apartment, 1043 Rush street, just north of Bellevue place. A crowd of 4,000 persons in the streets and an surrounding roof tops watched the battle which preceded his capture. A series of circumstances connected with the fight and capture made the incident unique in local crime news.

Burglar Miller first appeared on the scene at the apartment at 3 p. m., trying to break in. In vain he got into the flat of the William H. Allyn. Mrs. Allyn, seeing him, telephoned for the police. By the time they arrived Miller had succeeded in entering an adjacent apartment occupied by Hugh Spensley, a wealthy manufacturer, who lives alone, who was absent from home.

Thought They Had Dear of Al. . . When the first contingent of police arrived they were met with shots from the burglar and the word spread among the crowd that the burglar was a desperado. The police were sent to the spot and an intensive campaign was on, firing a barrage and, so to speak, at the last in battle maneuvers excepted.

Long Men Capture Him. Finally, after approximately two hours, the burglar was captured by Detective Sergeant Paul Bolin, who was in the flat. In one of the narrow places of police work in the city's history.

During the fight Miller fired thirteen shots at the policemen who surrounded the building, and two men escaped being shot by the narrowest of margins. Miller was wounded in the right arm by a bullet fired by Policeman Charles. Numerous shots were fired into the apartment by the police.

A Putsch for Using Police. One of the features of Miller's case, which, according to the police, indicated a remarkable coolness, was his persistence in carrying on the various telephone conversations from the flat. Besides carrying on his talks with Chief Justice Olson, Mr. Allyn and Capt. Gleason over the phone, he called up the Chicago news police station of his own volition to get in touch with Muncie and John Doyle.

John, the hero of the day, arrived on the scene with the detective bureau headquarters headed by Chief James McHugh. About the same time Acting Chief Allyn, with another rifle squad, headed by Detective Sergeant Bardeen, and Detective Morgan Collins, and other police arrived to lend their aid to Chief, Gleason, who had charge of the case.

New Bullets Got His Man. Finally, after approximately two hours, the burglar was captured by Detective Sergeant Paul Bolin, who was in the flat. In one of the narrow places of police work in the city's history.

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### RYAN, PROUD OF U. S., SPEEDS AIR PLANS IN PARIS

### America Wants More Men as Plane Output Mounts.

BULLETIN. Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Five American planes are missing as a result of an attack by a superior German force during a bombing expedition in Lorraine, Gen. Pershing reported in today's communiqué, received tonight by the war department. With the exception of artillery activity in Lorraine and Alsace, the American sectors remain inactive.

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY. Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1918.] PARIS, Sept. 18.—After spending several days at aviation headquarters on the American front John D. Ryan is back in Paris working with British and French authorities on aviation plans. He and Winston Churchill spent several hours yesterday together and there is close coordination between them and the French.

Ryan's effort is in the direction of pooling resources and getting the greatest possible force to the front in the shortest possible time. Allied representatives are meeting him in the same spirit and they are getting results. Mr. Ryan was much pleased with the showing made by our air service in the recent offensive which he had the opportunity of observing.

U. S. NEEDS MORE AIRMEN. [RE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Production of aircraft and the training of the aircraft personnel are now so well advanced, the war department announced tonight, that additional pilots, observers, and mechanics are needed. To secure these men in the air service enlistment rolls have been reopened for voluntary induction of men of draft age.

The fast moving overseas air squadrons, together with the completion of twenty-nine flying fields, 1,200 de Havilland planes, 6,000 Liberty motors, 6,400 training planes, and 12,500 training engines, has brought new demands for men.

Candidates as pilots and observers must be between 18 and 30 years of age and have completed 18 and 45. Skilled men for enlistment in the ranks may be between 18 and 45. Since the declaration of war, the announcement said, the enlisted strength of the air service has increased from 1,110 to 147,434.

BOMB BRUGES DOCKS. LONDON, Sept. 18.—British aviators in the last forty-eight hours dropped thirteen tons of bombs on the docks at Bruges and a German airbase in Belgium, says an official statement from the admiralty today. In air fighting eleven German airplanes were destroyed and seven others were driven down out of control.

Five enemy seaplanes which approached the east coast of England were driven off by four British machines, one enemy machine being destroyed. Three hostile airplanes on a night bombing expedition were brought down inside the British lines last night, according to the official statement on aviation, issued tonight. Fourteen enemy machines were destroyed altogether and five others driven down out of control.



### KAISER WABBLING AS HE FORESEES RUIN, RUMOR IN GERMANY

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright, 1918.] LONDON, Sept. 18.—Unconfirmed rumors from Germany point to some sensational happenings behind the scenes. The Kaiser's recent speech to the Krupp workmen proves how overwrought he is and certain passages in it, censured as they were, as the German press has complained, hardly read like that of a sane man. There is consequently some ground for the story that he is suffering from severe nervous breakdown.

Another rumor has it that the Kaiser, foreseeing the utter ruin of his house, is contemplating one of those dramatic moves so characteristic of his temperament. One of his most renowned predecessors, it is remembered, Charles the Fifth, in the sixteenth century, left the world for a monastery; and if Wilhelm really may be thinking of some spectacular act of renunciation, it is remarkable here, the allies would easily provide a suitable place of retreat.

### CITY WILL ISSUE NOTES TO MEET PAY ROLLS DUE

At its special meeting yesterday the city council authorized City Comptroller Pike to issue scrip in the form of "certificates of indebtedness" to tide the city over the impending financial stringency.

### FIREMEN OF OAK PARK THREATEN STRIKE TONIGHT

### Disloyalty Row Results in Ultimatum to Trustees.

Firemen of the village of Oak Park tonight asking for the reinstatement of Herman F. Schoff, chief of the fire department. The alternative is the calling of a strike of every man in the department.

It also developed yesterday that the controversy involving Chief Schoff, the village board, and the members of the fire department has been called to the attention of Hinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the local bureau of investigation of the department of justice, and that the American Protective League is still investigating the circumstances. It also developed that the Chicago Federation of Labor has made protest to the village board and that a complaint has been forwarded to the State Council of Defense.

### SHIP RIVETERS CUT DOWN WORK 50%, PIEZ SAYS

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 18.—Disappointment was expressed today by Emergency Fleet corporation officials over the alleged failure of some of the riveting gangs at the Hog Island shipyard to speed up and give the government their best efforts.

### THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.	
Source, 6:54 a. m.; sunset, 6:53 p. m. Moon sets at 6:42 a. m. Friday.	
Chicago and vicinity.	TRIBE
Cloudy to partly cloudy and continued cool Thursday and Friday, moderate northwest to north winds.	BAROMETER.
Illinois—Mostly cloudy Thursday and Friday, with showers Thursday night and Friday in south portion; cooler in extreme south portion.	RAIN CLOUDY
TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)	
MAXIMUM, NOON, 58°	MINIMUM, 1 A. M. THURSDAY, 50°
3 a. m. 55°	11 a. m. 58°
6 a. m. 55°	2 p. m. 58°
9 a. m. 55°	3 p. m. 58°
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soy, Epehy, Peiziere, and several woods.

#### Where French Gained.

French troops, on their part of the front, southwest of St. Quentin, reached the outskirts of Francilly-Solepy, and captured Savy wood and Fontaine-les-Clercs. They also have gained a footing in the southern edge of Contes-court.

Northeast of Solsons, where Gen. Mangin's troops are fighting on the western edge of the Chemin des Dames, the French have advanced to the west of Jussy, and have crushed repeated German attacks east of Allamant, gaining further ground in the fighting.

#### SCORE DEEP ADVANCE.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 18.—By the Associated Press.—The British troops made a powerful attack against the German line to the west and northwest of St. Quentin today and most important results were achieved. A deep advance into the enemy territory strengthened the already powerful grip the British have on St. Quentin, one of the most strongly fortified parts of the Hindenburg line.

To the south the French cooperated in what is likely to prove an operation of vast importance with respect to the Hindenburg defensive position.

The zone involved in the British movement lay, roughly, between Holnon on the south and Gouzeaucourt. Within a few hours Peiziere, Templeux-le-Guerard, Epehy, Ronsoy, and Villers were behind the advanced British forces, and bitter fighting was in progress at many other points in the forward zone.

#### Gain Crest of Ridge.

The advance means that the British have at numerous points gained the crest of the ridge along which their old front line ran prior to the German offensive in March, and from their new positions are looking down on the Hindenburg line in the valley to the east.

That hard fighting would be encountered in this sector was a foregone conclusion. The main enemy opposition came from machine guns and artillery. The counter barrage which the British sent over in reply to the German bombardment was much more severe than the enemy had been able to provide in the recent fighting, and as an additional new feature the Germans maintained a heavy barrage over the back areas with high velocity guns which he had concentrated.

#### Barrage Seldom Attended.

The shelling of the back areas during an attack is to be expected, but a barrage has seldom before been attempted, and then without great success.

The German infantry surrendered quite frequently in places. In fact, in the center of the attack, where the Australians were working, a considerable number of gray coats deliberately charged through the British barrage to give themselves up.

#### Today's Operation Cannot be Compared.

Today's operation cannot be compared with recent battles. The objectives sought, however, were important both from the defensive and offensive standpoint.

#### Assault Begins at Dawn.

The assault began at dawn. Unfortunately, rain began to fall about 2 o'clock and when the British went over the top the ground was already slimy and hard to negotiate, especially when the ridges were reached and the men had to charge up them. Tanks accompanied the troops and rendered invaluable service in the early stages of the conflict, which waxed warm from the start.

#### The British preliminary bombardment.

The British preliminary bombardment was brief, and was followed by the customary barrage for the protection of the advancing infantry. The Germans immediately replied with a vicious fire from large numbers of guns concentrated behind the St. Quentin canal.

#### Rain Hinders Plans.

Airplane observation was virtually impossible during the first hours of the fighting by either side, so that the gunners were shooting by map, and were therefore greatly handicapped.

#### On the north, Peiziere and a strongly.

fortified sugar factory to the northeast were taken by storm after hard fighting. Epehy proved a tough nut to crack. Here the famous Alpine corps had been brought up, and the German army boasts no better troops than these.

#### It was futile to attempt a frontal.

attack against this place, which was fairly brilliant with machine guns. The British accordingly worked about it to the north and south and squeezed it out. Ronsoy was carried by storm and a hundred prisoners were gleaned from the survivors.

#### Fight for Every Inch.

In the center the Australians had to fight for every inch of ground they took, but they pushed steadily forward until they reached the crest of the ridge. By 3:30 o'clock the Australians had already taken a total of 500 prisoners. Most of these were Bavarians and men of the First German reserve division, and they appeared to be of a poor class of men.

#### One of the hottest engagements took.

place just south of Leverguier, where the Germans had fortified themselves in a mill. This stronghold was surrounded and 180 of the garrison were forced to surrender.

#### On the right flank there was equally.

hard fighting. Holnon had been taken yesterday as a preliminary to today's attack and from this point the British went forward. No great advance was expected in this zone, however, as the line had already been pushed forward practically to the old positions.

#### Defends German Papers.

#### in U. S. as Aid to Nation

Newark, N. J., Sept. 18.—Holding that the suppression of newspapers printed in the German language would be directly opposed to the war purpose of the United States, Vice Chancellor Lane today granted the New Yorker Staats Zeitung an injunction restraining officials of North Bergen from enforcing a resolution by the township council forbidding the circulation of such papers. The government, he said, undoubtedly desired to reach persons of German extraction who "secretly" understand English through the medium of these papers, so that they may be advised as to the purpose of the country in the present war.

## BRITISH ADVANCE AGAINST MASSES OF HEAVY CANNON

### Long Range Shells Draw Line of Fire Across Country.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.

(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Sept. 18.—On a front something like sixteen miles, from below Gouzeaucourt to Savy wood, near St. Quentin, an attack was made by English, Scotch, Irish and Australian troops in cooperation with French battalions on our right.

By Holnon wood this morning a number of prisoners had been taken. Our men by stubborn fighting against stiff opposition in some of the enemy's positions made good progress and scaled much of the high ground immediately west of the Hindenburg line. On the southern part of our front several villages, including Peiziere, Epehy, Templeux-le-Guerard, Le Verguier, and Hargicourt have been the scenes of fierce conflicts, but some of these places are now in our hands, according to reports just received and from one of this line of attack to the other boundary the Germans have been forced to yield ground which they were ordered to hold at all costs in order to protect the forward positions of the Hindenburg line.

#### Aim at Old Outposts.

Our primary object this morning was to gain our old outpost line as it existed before last March, running along the ridge from which spurs strike down to the St. Quentin canal. The enemy had already withdrawn his artillery behind that canal, and was relying mainly on long range high velocity guns to harass our positions and silence our batteries.

#### The foe is now strong in gun power.

for the protection of the Hindenburg line. He has a most unusual number of these long range guns, and he used them this morning to draw a line of fire across our country. He was, however, holding his outpost lines once ours with many of the same troops who have borne the full brunt of our recent battles and suffered exceedingly, so that their spirit has been lowered to gloomy depths. Other divisions less mauled, though by no means unscathed, are being held by the German command to defend the Hindenburg line itself.

#### Policy of Enemy.

This has been the enemy's policy for some time owing to his increasing dearth of men after the allied attacks at so many parts of the line. He has given his troops no rest or opportunity until they are thoroughly worn out when he stiffens them with material of the better class. It is a policy of attrition, but from the German point of view, a necessary method.

#### Since Aug. 9 our Fourth army, for.

instance, engaged thirty-four divisions, twelve of which have been the two for the second time and two for the third time. Among those facing our men today were remnants of the Second guards division, whose spirit is at a low ebb after their fighting at Mont St. Quentin and Peronne, in which city they were hunted into ramparts and rounded off like rats after a savage defense.

#### Alpine Corps Fighters.

The German Alpine corps, who were met this morning, are the best class of troops the enemy can now muster, and they fought hard and fiercely at Lipcourt and other places outside Peronne, so that in spite of their losses trouble is expected from them. Today the Sixth German cavalry division, from which we captured many prisoners in recent days and which proved itself of much value as a dismounted force notwithstanding their supercilious pride over their own infantry, the Two hundred and First division, came into line against us for the first time. It is made up of men from East Prussia, Baden, and Silesia.

#### The Fifth Bavarian, the Seventy.

ninth German division, and the Twentieth are all much tried men. To be fair to all of them, however, so far as today's fighting goes they put up a brave and stubborn defense which has only been broken down by the determined efforts of our men.

#### Fight Round Holnon Wood.

Down south on the right of our line of attack a preliminary operation was carried out yesterday by British and French troops round Holnon wood and Savy in order to shorten the distance. Our troops captured Holnon village, while the French advanced half way through Savy wood. In both cases machine gun nests remained in the village as well as in the wood, with the French British troops ahead. These were not mopped up in our case until early this morning, while the French had some trouble in clearing their ground of this menace behind them.

#### The enemy put up a hard fight.

in some positions, especially at Le Verguier, which he defended by many machine guns, and at Ascension farm beyond Villers, where there was trouble in throwing him out. This struggle was maintained by groups of machine gunners, who sold their lives dearly, but on other parts of the Australian front some of the German infantry started running towards our troops soon as our barrage fire opened and actually risked its deadly barrier in order to surrender to our Australians. Before they reached their trenches one battalion of Australians took 180 prisoners and at an early hour these troops of ours had well over 500 under escort.

#### Machine Guns Block.

#### Austrian Regiment Revolt

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A revolt by two regiments in Budapest recently was told of by a Hungarian officer captured by American troops, according to battle front dispatches received here. Order was restored when machine guns were brought out and turned on the rebels.

#### ENLIGHTENED IN NAVY AT ST.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Al. O'Brien, 35, past chief steward, Rockford, passed the master's examination for the United States Navy, which he served in the war with Spain. He is the first of his class to be given the rank of ensign.

## CLOSING IN ON ST. QUENTIN



1—London reports British advanced three miles on a fifteen mile front northwest of St. Quentin, crossing the Hindenburg line at Villers and Gouzeaucourt. The front of the attack ran from Holnon wood west of St. Quentin to north of Gouzeaucourt. Villers, Le Verguier, Ronsoy, Berthaucourt, Pontes, Hargicourt, Templeux, and Fresnoy-le-Petit have been taken.

2—The town of Epehy has been captured.

3—The French are attacking on the front south of St. Quentin. 4—The French now have a firm grip on the western end of the Chemin des Dames and are rubbing the plateau with artillery fire.

5—The Germans delivered a local attack and drove the British back to the western outskirts of Moesvres.

6—German attacks northwest of Sancy were repulsed.

## BATTLE STATEMENTS

### BRITISH REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The war office statement tonight reads:

At 5:30 o'clock this morning the troops of the Third and Fourth British armies attacked with complete success on a front of about sixteen miles from the neighborhood of Holnon to Gouzeaucourt. On the whole of this front our troops, advancing in heavy storms of rain, carried the enemy's positions by assault.

Sweeping over the old British trench system of March, 1918, they reached and captured the outer defenses of the Hindenburg line in wide sectors.

On our right divisions composed of English and Scottish troops, captured Fresnoy-le-Petit, Berthaucourt, and Pontes, meeting with and overcoming strong hostile resistance, particularly on the extreme right of our attack.

In the right center two Australian divisions captured the villages of Le Verguier, Villers, and Hargicourt.

Pushing forward with great determination, they established themselves in the old German advanced positions west and southwest of Bellicourt, having penetrated the enemy's defenses to a depth of three miles.

In the left center the Seventy-fourth Yeomanry division and other divisions composed of East county and London troops captured Templeux-le-Guerard, Ronsoy, Epehy, and Peiziere, and penetrating to a great depth.

North of Peiziere the Twenty-first division attacked over the northern portion of the sector defended by it with so much gallantry on the 21st and 22d of March. Having captured it in front trenches, together with the strong point known as Vanclette farm and beaten off a hostile counter attack, it pushed forward for more than a mile beyond this line, capturing several hundred prisoners and a German battery complete, with its teams, in the course of its advance.

On the left of our attack other English and Welsh troops carried the remainder of the high ground south of Gouzeaucourt, reaching the outskirts of Villers-Guislain, and capturing Gauche wood.

Over 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns have been captured by our troops in the course of these successful operations.

### EARLY REPORT

As a result of our operations yesterday on the southern portion of the battle front we gained possession of Holnon village, with several prisoners. This morning our troops attacked northwest of St. Quentin.

Yesterday evening the enemy attacked at Moesvres under cover of a heavy artillery barrage and pressed our troops back to the western outskirts of the village.

By a successful local operation carried out during the night we advanced our line slightly immediately south of La Bassee canal.

### FRENCH REPORT

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The war office statement tonight says:

Our troops, co-operating with the British, progressed west of St. Quentin. We advanced our line two kilometers between Holnon and Esigny-le-Grand on a front of ten kilometers.

We reached the western outskirts of Francilly-Solepy and captured Savy wood and Fontaine-les-Clercs. We held the southern outskirts of Contes-court. We have taken several hundred prisoners in this operation.

We made progress to the west of Jony

## ALLIES PRESS AHEAD 10 MILES IN MACEDONIA

### Capture 4,000 Prisoners and 50 Guns; Germans Help the Bulgars.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—[By the Associated Press.]—(4:45 p. m.)—Bulgarian resistance on the Macedonian front is weakening, and the allied troops have advanced an average of ten miles, according to the latest report received from Saloniki. Fifty guns have been captured. The Bulgarians fought well when the allied attack was launched, but their resistance has become less formidable as the allies have moved northward.

#### Capture 4,000 Prisoners.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 17.—Allied forces on the Macedonian front have penetrated to a depth of nearly four and a half miles on a front of fifteen and one-half miles and have captured four thousand prisoners, according to an official statement issued tonight by the war office.

#### The text of tonight's statement reads:

"Near East, Sept. 16.—Our operations undertaken on Sept. 15 on the Macedonian front were pursued today with every success. The breach made in the enemy's lines on Sept. 15 on the front of Sokol-Dobropolje-Vetrenik was widened to the west and to the east for a distance of more than twenty-five kilometers and to a depth of seven kilometers.

#### Serbs Take Fortified Zone.

West of Sokol, Serbian divisions captured the fortified zone between Gradashnitsa and Sokol and, crossing the Gradashnitsa river, drove the enemy back in disorder on to the Razin bar ridge, where the enemy units were bombarded by allied airplanes.

"East of Vetrenik the allied forces captured the Chlen and Golo Bilo masivs and the defenses of Zborok.

#### Jugo-Slavs Storm Masiv.

"A Jugo-Slav division, taking advantage of their initial success, today captured the Kozak masiv, the second enemy defensive position in this region.

"The number of prisoners taken in the first two days of the operations totaled more than 4,000, including a colonel with his staff and more than thirty guns, numerous mine throwers and machine guns and a considerable quantity of material remaining in our hands. The offensive continues.

The Serbian troops are fighting with splendid morale. They have equalled the endurance, courage, spirit and sacrifice of French units in repelling stubborn counter attacks. Fighting stubbornly they stormed positions which the enemy had prepared for three years on ground at an average height of 1,800 meters, including several wooded heights which appeared to be impregnable.

#### Germans Help Bulgars.

BERLIN, Sept. 18, via London.—German troops are aiding the Bulgarians in their defense against allied attacks in Macedonia, according to an official statement from the war office today.

The statement reads: "East of the Cerna the Bulgarians since Sept. 15 have been engaged in fighting French, Serbians, and Greeks. German battalions also have been employed in repulsing the enemy."

#### KAISER'S TROOPS FLEE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—German troops sent to the Macedonian front to aid the hard pressed Bulgarian forces have been put to flight along with the Bulgarians, says a Serbian official statement on today's operations, received tonight at the Serbian legation.

It has been hinted in military circles for some months that this autumn would see a major operation on the Macedonian front, and from the news of the last few days it appears that that operation has begun. While it is not possible for military reasons to give the number of men intended to participate in this movement, its object is clear: to cut off Turkey from the other central powers, to crush Bulgaria, and to free Serbia, Roumania, and the Jugo-Slavs of southern Austria.

#### WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Gen.

Pershing's statement today reads: Headquarters American Expeditionary Forces, Sept. 18.

Section A.—Aside from artillery activity in Lorraine and in Alsace there is nothing of importance to report from the sectors occupied by our troops.

In the course of a bombing operation in Lorraine our aviators were attacked by superior forces. Fire of our machines are missing.

### GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 18.—The war office statement tonight says: Anglo-French attacks were carried out on a wide front from Havrincourt wood to the Somme. Counter attacks are now progressing against our enemies, who penetrated in the center of the battlefield between Hargicourt and the Omignon rivulet.

On the rest of the front enemy attacks failed. We are fighting everywhere west of our old Siegfried positions.

### EARLY REPORT

Enemy thrusts near Ypres, repeated several times, and enemy partial attacks on both sides of La Bassee canal were repulsed.

Attempts made by the enemy to work his way forward towards our lines north of the Holnon forest, as well as partial attacks against Holnon and Esigny-le-Grand, failed.

Between the Allette and the Aisne the French continued their attacks. In the forenoon they pressed forward between Vauxhall and Allamant, and during the afternoon, after the strongest fire on the whole front, they made a thrust with strong forces in the region south of the Laffaux-Chavignep road. The enemy temporarily penetrated our lines but was driven back by a counter thrust.

Enemy attacks directed against the remainder of this front failed before our lines.

There were minor reconnoitering engagements on the Lorraine front and in the Sandegs.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKS TAKE PERM; AID OF EX-CZAR SHOT

### Former War Minister, Discredited by the Czar, Shot.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—A dispatch from Vladivostok announces that the Czechoslovak forces have captured Perm.

It is reported that the capture of Perm is true. It means that the Czechoslovak forces have advanced across the Ural mountains about 180 miles from Ekaterinburg, which they captured some time ago. Perm is situated on the Kama river. Near it is one of the large Russian ordnance works.

#### Ex-Czar's Minister Slain.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Gen. Soukhomlinoff, minister of war in the Russian imperial cabinet from 1909 to 1915, was shot on Sept. 17, according to a Petrograd dispatch printed in the newspapers of Vienna and transmitted here by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, on Sept. 25, 1917, was sentenced by a Petrograd court-martial to hard labor for life after his conviction on the charge of high treason, abuse of confidence, and fraud. His trial was sensational and revealed vast graft in the Russian army. Mrs. Soukhomlinoff, the general's wife, was acquitted.

### Famine Near in Bulgaria,

#### Released Briton Asserts

GENEVA, Sept. 18.—Released from military prison in Bulgaria, eighty British soldiers, including seven officers, have arrived here in a weakened condition. It was apparent their sufferings had been more severe than those of allied prisoners in Germany and Austria.

One of the officers, in speaking of the treatment he received, declared the Bulgarians would remain oriental and would never become civilized and Europeanized. He said the country was beginning to starve, owing to the exploitation of foodstuffs by Germany. In Sofia a dinner costs 100 francs, a pair of shoes and a suit of clothes 1,000 francs.

Throughout Bulgaria, he added, feeling against the domineering Germans was increasing.

### Calls on Congress to Hold

#### Up Mixed Flour Law

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—America and its cobelligerents, having agreed that it is necessary during the coming year to mix 30 per cent of other cereal flour with wheat flour, Food Administrator Hoover has asked congress to suspend the mixed flour law so that this nation may carry out its obligation.

#### CHILD HIT BY TRUCK DIES.

Edward Zlaminski, 4 years old, of 3509 South Roosevelt street, died in St. Mary's hospital yesterday of injuries suffered Tuesday. While crossing the street in front of his home an automobile truck, owned by the Illinois Smoked Meat company and driven by William Dunn, struck him.

## Revell & Co.

September Sale

Large Room Size

Persian

Mahal Carpets

Size 7.5x9.5 Mahal, \$125.00

Size 7.2x10.6 Mahal, 145.00

Size 9.1x12.2 Mahal, 165.00

Size 6.5x10.3 Mahal, 145.00

Size 8.5x9.1 Mahal, 165.00

Size 7.1x10.6 Mahal, 175.00

Size 9.5x11.9 Mahal, 185.00

Size 8.7x11.0 Mahal, 175.00

Alexander H. Revell & Co.

Wabash Ave. and Adams St.

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BROKEN-OUT SKIN

NEEDS POSLAM

If there are any raw, broken-out places on your skin that burn, itch and aggravate apply Poslam right on them—it cannot harm—and enjoy its benefits which are yours so easily. Feel its soothing, healing influence. If you suffer from eczema, you should know at once what Poslam can do for you. It is your dependable remedy for any eruptive disorder: pimples, rash, sun-burn, etc. Poslam is quality-healing power concentrated.

Sold everywhere. For free sample write to Emergency Laboratories, 243 West 47th St., New York City.

Poslam Soap, being medicated with Poslam, will benefit your skin while used for toilet and bath.

Advertisement.

### The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

Vol. LXXVII, Thursday, Sept. 19, No. 220.

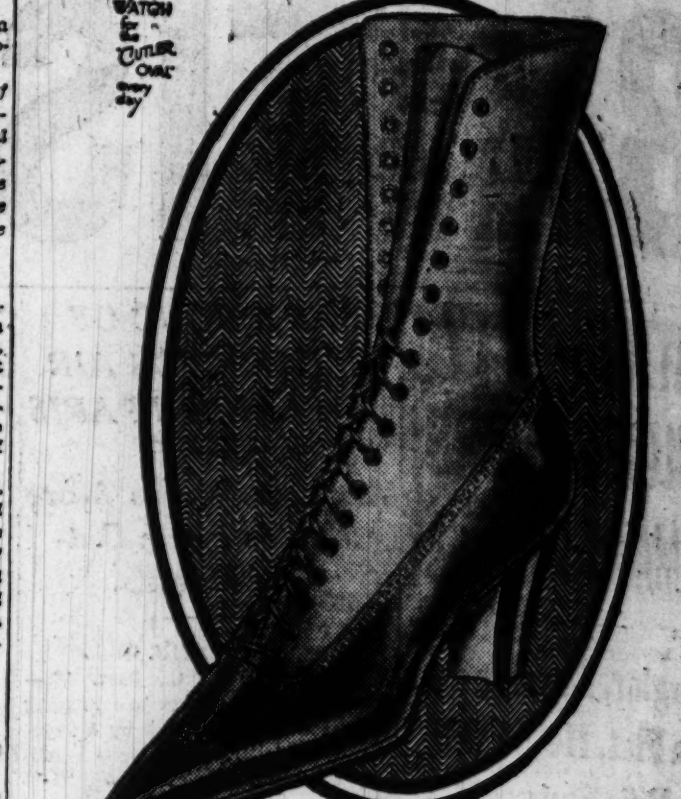
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## EVER FIRST CUTLER SHOE EVERY WAY

### Fall Opening Special



To be selected for this unique honor our No. 489 was required to show rare merit. It had to be an intensified value. It was asked to prove its style rightness. Mahogany Russia calf vamp; castor cloth top; military heel, tip and perforations. No better value is offered anywhere at \$5.75.

## The Cutler Shoe Co.

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Chicago's Greatest-Oldes' Shoe Store

Established 1882

U. S. GUN

WITH THE

THE LORRAINE

(By the Associated Press.)—The German military exchange, which gunners in the German army have been pushing for some time, has been established in the town of Lorraine, near the border with Belgium.

Our artillery troops are now in the town of Lorraine, near the border with Belgium.

German aviators and bombers are reported to be the most active in the region west of the line.

The mist and rain prevented the targets.

Stamps were located by air-photography.

Owing to the American and British troops were located by air-photography.

A number of the British troops were located by air-photography.

The last week the British troops were located by air-photography.

Turning hastily

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# YANKS DIG IN FACING ENEMY IN STRONG LINE

Local Fighting Brings U.S.  
Troops to Germans'  
New Defenses.

**BULLETIN.**  
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY  
ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept.  
18.—(By the Associated Press.)—American patrols, after  
a night near the enemy's lines, re-  
ported that the Germans were  
placing mines at various points in  
the region of Haumont. This seem-  
ingly indicates the Germans are pre-  
paring to evacuate. Aviators re-  
port, however, that the enemy is  
building additional telegraph lines  
to various parts of the Hindenburg  
defenses.

BY EDWIN L. JAMES.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON  
THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 18.—  
After five days of local action the American First  
army now has a new line built in the  
St. Mihiel sector running parallel to  
the Hindenburg line at an average dis-  
tance of a mile and a half.

A glance at our new line from Ron-  
court through Manheulles, Pintheville,  
St. Mihiel, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont,  
Jussy, Vandieres, and south of  
Champ, and Norroy, in comparison  
with the line of Friday, shows we  
have pushed back in these local ac-  
tions, in some places nearly two miles.  
These actions brought the capture of  
the important post of Fresnes and  
Haumont.

There is something curious in the  
German statement yesterday that the  
line repulsed an attack at Haumont  
and northeast of Thiaucourt. We have  
held Haumont three days and hold the  
line to a distance of five miles  
north of Thiaucourt.

Construct Strong Works.

The Germans are constructing strong  
works back of the Hindenburg line,  
evidently fearing another American  
drive in this sector while the Amer-  
icans have constructed strong defenses  
opposite that line.

The Germans last night were busy  
with artillery on towns back of our  
line. Thiaucourt, Wollenville, Haumont  
and Conbrey were bombarded, and St.  
Mihiel was bombed during the night.  
We used our Haumont.

Our artillery replied in force, reach-  
ing towns fifteen miles behind the  
line. The last twenty-four  
hours has brought no important in-  
fantry action on either side, although  
there are frequent contacts by patrols  
in the main line.

Our aerial observers report the con-  
struction of heavy movements back of  
the line without any concentrated  
movement in any particular direction.  
We continue to take prisoners every  
day from patrols. The morale of cap-  
tured Germans is not high.

**U. S. GUNNERS SUPERIOR.**

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON  
THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 18.—  
(By the Associated Press.)—The ar-  
tillery exchange of Tuesday the Amer-  
ican gunners held the upper hand, de-  
stroying German ammunition dumps  
near La Chaux, in addition to a big  
gun, and making direct hits on the  
railroad near Chambley. A number of  
German cars also were destroyed by di-  
rect hits near Chambley.

Smash Infantry Attack.

German infantry attempted to at-  
tack the American lines west of the  
Moselle Tuesday evening, but the ar-  
my troops were driven back by the  
fire of the American artillery.

When observers reported that a light  
band of German infantry was approach-  
ing, the American big guns threw a  
terrible barrage into that area. There  
were no further movements by the en-  
emy.

Observers this morning said there  
was no living German in the region  
where they were sighted last night.  
When a number of dead, however, were  
seen.

**Flown Driven Off.**

German aviation machine gunners  
and bombers attacked what they sup-  
posed to be the American positions in  
the region west of Vandieres last night.  
The mist and low clouds, however, pre-  
vented the Germans from finding their  
targets. The Germans them-  
selves were located and driven back  
by anti-aircraft fire.

Owing to the effectiveness of the  
American and French anti-aircraft fire  
a number of the German machines  
were hit, the observers reported. When  
last seen the crippled planes were re-  
turning hastily to their own lines.

**U. S. AND DENMARK  
SIGN TRADE AND  
SHIP COMPACT**

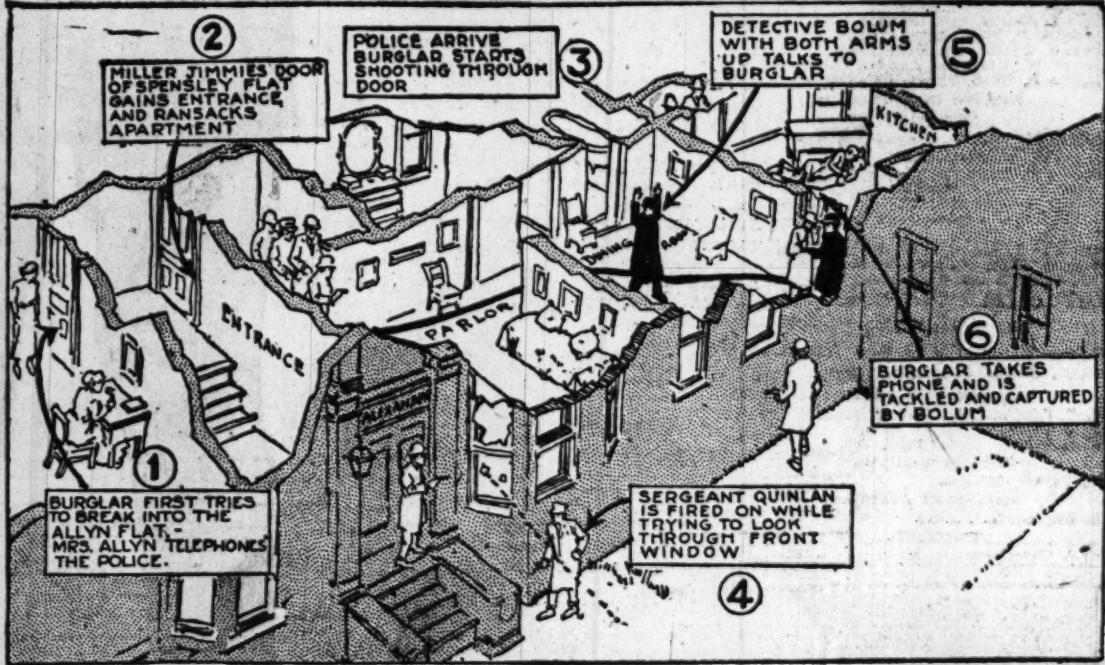
Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Danish  
American commercial and shipping  
agreements, which have been the sub-  
ject of negotiation between the war  
trade board and the special Danish  
mission in Washington, were com-  
pleted tonight and signed. Similar  
agreements have been made with all  
European neutrals except Holland.

The agreements, which follow closely  
those made with Norway and Sweden,  
provide for a Danish supply of food,  
staple metals, machinery, textiles, non-  
edible animal and vegetable products,  
chemicals, drugs, and other commodi-  
ties required for its needs in an ap-  
proximate quantity of well over \$55,000,  
annually.

Pursuant to the agreement a num-  
ber of Danish vessels will be placed  
at the disposal of Denmark out of the  
Danish tonnage which at present is  
employed in overseas trade. The re-  
mainder will remain at the disposal of the  
Danish States and its associated pos-  
sibilities.

## THE BURGLAR, HIS CAPTOR AND ACTUAL SCENE OF SIEGE

While Armed Policemen Fired from the Roof Tops in Rush Street, the Besieged Bandit Was Firing at Everything That Looked Like a Uniform. He Was Taken Single  
Handed by Detective Sergeant Bolum After He Had Defied Capture for Two Hours.



### BANDIT BATTLES 50 POLICE

(Continued from first page.)

police, too. I want to talk to a judge-  
to Judge Doyle."

"Then I tried to disguise my voice  
and I said I was a judge—Judge Car-  
very."

"All right," he says, "come in and  
come in with your hands in the air."

"When I got in he says: 'You're no  
judge; you're a detective.' He was  
holding that gun of his down on me  
holding that gun of his down on me  
pull the trigger. Maybe he would have  
shot if he had not been startled by a  
ring on the telephone right at his side."

"You answer that," he said, and  
kicked the telephone toward me.

"Some one was trying to get Mr.  
Spensley's number. They were cut off  
and I told him I'd get a judge. I knew  
the Municipal court number, Franklin  
3689, and thought maybe I could get  
Judge Olson. I kept a close eye on  
the fellow, but that gun of his pointed  
straight at me and when I started to  
use both hands at the phone he says:

"One Hand in the Air."

"Keep one hand in the air or I'll  
shoot."

"It seemed a long time before I  
got an answer and then a clerk said  
to me: 'The connection was poor. I  
got Judge Olson on the wire and asked  
him to talk to a man. Then I started  
to hand the phone to Miller. He made  
me place the receiver and transmitter  
both in his left hand while he kept me  
covered with his right. He said if I  
made any attempt to grab him he  
would kill me and himself."

"I'm a burglar," he told the judge.  
Both in his left hand while he kept me  
covered with his right. They've got me  
cornered here. What I want to know  
is what do I get if I surrender?"

**Fight for Revolver.**

"I don't know what the judge said  
to him, but when he had finished talk-  
ing the fellow pointed the revolver at  
his own head.

"I'm going to shoot myself," he  
cried.

"This gave me an opening. I saw  
my chance and sprang on him. I  
grabbed his gun and held it so he  
couldn't use it on me. We rolled to  
the floor in the middle. I finally suc-  
ceeded in downing him and got my  
knee on his chest. I then took his  
revolver away from him and the others  
rushed us. That's all there was to it."

According to Detective Bolum all of  
Miller's conversation was in German,  
with the exception of his talk with  
Judge Olson. When the police had  
gotten him outside, however, he turned  
to Bolum and said in English: "So  
this is what you did to me, eh?"

her apartment at 854 North Clark  
street.

According to the prisoner's own  
statements he fired thirteen shots alto-  
gether. There were two bullets left at  
the time of his capture. These, he  
said, he was saving for himself.

"I didn't intend to let the cops get  
me," he said.

Two interested watchers at the cap-  
ture were Ald. Matt Franks and Ald.  
Edward J. Kalnd, members of the city  
council crime committee. Both looked  
over the scene of the burglary and  
praised Bolum for his bravery.

"The report of this siege broke up  
our committee meeting, which was in  
session," Ald. Franks said. "We thought  
we'd come up here and see a police  
raid at first hand. That man Bolum  
has some nerve. He deserves high com-  
mendation."

**The Ally's Share in It.**

After Sgt. Bolum the chief actors  
in the thief-catching drama were Mr.  
and Mrs. Allyn, who dwell in the flat  
across the hall from the Spensley flat.

"We saw him cross the street car-  
rying a brown suitcase," Mr. Allyn said.  
"Then we heard our bell ring and Mrs.  
Allyn said to me, and Mr. Allyn  
chuckled. You know I live next door  
and I don't want you killed in the  
building, for the police will kill you if  
you don't surrender."

"Well the burglar told her he'd be  
d— if he'd surrender. She called him  
again and he talked of wanting to see  
a judge. Capt. Gleason then got some  
one at the police station on the wire  
and they impersonated a judge. He  
wanted to know how much of a sen-  
tence he would get if he gave up, but  
they couldn't talk him into surrender-  
ing."

**Thousands Watch Battle.**

A crowd of several thousand persons  
gathered in Rush street and eagerly  
watched the operations of the police  
as they charged into the building,  
armed with revolvers and rifles.

When a report circulated through  
the crowd that Earl Dear, Lloyd Bopp,  
and "Big" Joe Moran were in the  
building the crowd scattered in all  
directions, only to return again when  
it was learned the ruffian was false.



### A Different Process

—and a different malted milk—a real malted milk. The milk-  
casein is actually acted upon by malt ferments which partially  
predigest it. Hence, Borden's—the perfected malted milk.  
Quickly prepared—nutritious, pure, wholesome and delicious.  
Fertile for the kiddies—hot or cold—bedtime or mealtime.  
Borden's—at all drug stores—in square packages only.

**Borden's  
MALTED MILK**

### PERSHING TONIC

General Tells Lloyd George He  
Will Have Some More Vic-  
tories.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—In reply to the  
message sent by Premier Lloyd  
George to Gen. Pershing congrat-  
ulating him on the American vic-  
tory in Lorraine, in which the premier  
who received the news on his sick  
bed, declared it was "better and in-  
finitely more palatable than any phys-  
ic," the American commander has sent  
the following telegram:  
"Your congratulations are deeply ap-  
preciated. It shall be the endeavor  
of the American army to supply you with  
occasional doses of the same sort of  
medicine as needed from now until the  
final victory has been attained. I trust  
this will find you fully recovered from  
your illness."

### Lowden Says Illinois Backs Wilson on 'Peace'

Illinois backs up President Wilson  
in his reply to Austria's plea for a non-  
binding peace conference, Gov. Frank  
O. Lowden declared in Chicago yester-  
day. He spoke at the opening of the  
convention of the American life insur-  
ance companies at the Lexington hotel.  
"President Wilson never made a  
better answer in his life to any propo-  
sition than the one he made promptly  
to Austria," Gov. Lowden said.

### Italians Break Five Enemy Attacks and Capture 442

ROME, Sept. 18.—The official com-  
munication from Italian headquarters  
today says:  
"North of Monte Grappa five enemy  
counter attacks in an effort to retake  
ground at the head of the Seren valley  
were repulsed. The number of prison-  
ers taken in minor operations between  
Cestella valley and Col del Orso yester-  
day morning was 442. Twenty  
machine guns were also taken."

### Snow Falls for an Hour in Southern Manitoba

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 18.—[Special.]  
—After a night of rain, snow in large  
flakes fell all over Southern Manitoba  
for an hour this afternoon.

## AMERICAN TANKS LEAD INFANTRY ABOUT ST. MIHIEL

None of Operators Killed;  
Gasoline Problem Calls  
Out Ingenuity.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON  
THE LORRAINE FRONT, Sept. 18.—  
(By the Associated Press.)—Squadrons  
of American manned tanks, operating  
for the first time on a large scale in  
the attack on the St. Mihiel salient,  
played an important and dramatic part  
in the defeat of the Germans.

Early in the action difficulties were  
experienced in getting to the front  
sufficient gasoline, although a great  
fleet of gasoline tanks had been pre-  
pared to carry supplies. The gas tanks  
were attacked by the enemy or were  
mired, and it was here that American  
ingenuity came to the rescue.

Barrels of gasoline were trundled  
and rolled over the roadless fields by  
daring volunteers to meet the most  
pressing needs. Bobolaki, curiously  
enough, were found more efficient than  
wagons in carrying supplies, since they  
could be dragged over the mud without  
being mired, and on them hundreds  
of gallons of gasoline were conveyed  
to the fighting tanks.

No One Killed.

The advance of the tanks brought  
out many examples of daring on the  
part of their crews. One major whose  
machine was equipped with a thirty-  
seven millimeter gun, instead of a  
machine gun, violated his orders and went  
far ahead until he was within range  
of Nonsard. With one well placed shot  
he knocked two Germans out of a  
church steeple from which they were  
firing a machine gun.

A lieutenant, shot through the palm  
of the left hand by an explosive bul-  
let, was sent to a hospital, but es-  
caped and walked six miles back to the  
field. He appeared at his tank with the  
statement that he could "go on"  
with his right hand.

Several others were wounded, but  
remained on duty. No one was killed,  
however, even though a German six  
inch shell plowed clear through a  
small tank, destroying it but injuring  
only one of the crew. Another tank  
captured a battery of "seventy-sev-  
ens," but was so far ahead of the in-  
fantry it could not turn over the guns  
to them.

1,000 Tanks in Drive.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.—The Frank-  
fort Zeitung's correspondent tele-  
graphs the following from the west  
front under date of Sept. 18:  
"The Franco-American attack at St.  
Mihiel is now seen to have been a care-  
fully planned undertaking of consid-  
erable magnitude. The number of at-  
tacking enemy divisions is not yet  
known for certain, but we know that  
our losses in prisoners were due to the  
extensive use by the enemy of tanks.  
More than 1,000 armored cars of all  
sizes participated."

"One of our divisions counted in its  
sector alone sixty large and forty small  
tanks. Troops who hold out stoutly in  
their positions are always liable to be  
surrounded by this mobile arm."

### AUSTRIAN GUARDS FIGHT GERMAN IN BELGIUM AREA

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 18.—Several  
bloody collisions have occurred in  
Belgium between Austrian and Ger-  
man soldiers, according to the Bel-  
gische Dagblad. The trouble arose from  
the fact that the Austrians are being  
used only for garrison duty, while the  
Germans are being sent to the front.  
It is estimated that more than 20,000  
Austrian soldiers are on garrison duty  
in Belgium.

### 1,350,000 Army Casualties Since Italy Entered War

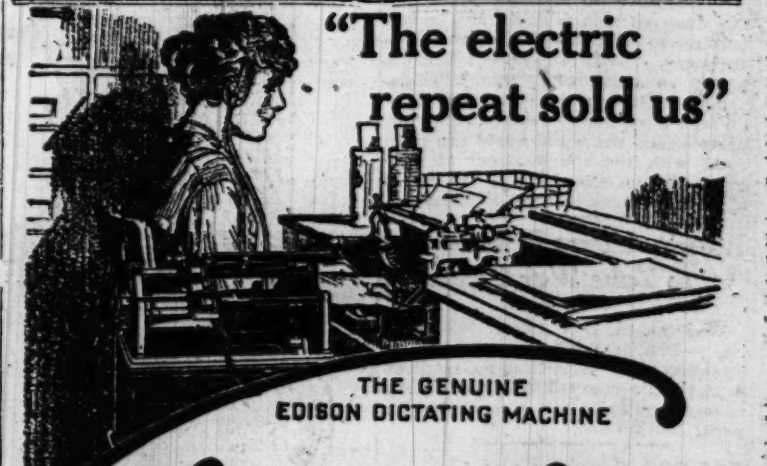
ROME, Sept. 18.—The losses in the  
Italian armies since Italy entered the  
war amount to 1,350,000 in killed and  
permanently disabled, according to a  
statement by Francesco Nitti, minister  
of the treasury, here today.

### Illinois Methodists O. K. Wilson's Reply

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 18.—A resolution  
endorsing President Wilson's reply to  
the Austro-Hungarian government's  
peace proposal was indorsed by the Illi-  
nois Methodist conference in session  
here today.

### Best and Well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

Best and well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort hotel in the world. No invalids, no children under 10.—Adv.



THE GENUINE  
EDISON DICTATING MACHINE

"Five of our stenographers, transcrib-  
ing dictated cylinders with The  
Transophone, which includes the  
electric repeat, did 30.2% more  
finished typewriting in the same  
time than they did using the old  
type of dictating machine."

"They transcribed 13 more dictated  
cylinders a day on an average, ex-  
clusive of all direct copy work."

"I think the result obtained is remark-  
able. It proves by actual demon-  
stration that The Transophone will  
greatly increase the transcript  
and efficiency of the stenographic  
department."

(Quoted from the statement of one of the  
thousands of Ediphone users listed by name  
and business in our book "STABILITY.")  
PROVIDE FOR THOSE WHO FIGHT FOR YOU—BUY W. & S.

**Call Barnes— Randolph  
Edwin C. Barnes & Bros.  
THE EDISON BUILDING  
72 West Adams Street  
"Built by Edison—Installed by Barnes"  
Ask for Edison's Better Letters Magazine**

**EDUCATOR SHOE**

Bliss branded on sole if it is not an Educator

**We've Discovered  
the Way  
to Happy Feet**

EVERY day people walk into  
our store with ailing feet  
and walk out again in new-born  
comfort—the ease and joy of  
wearing Educator Shoes.

We recommend these shoes  
to all who have suffered from  
narrow, pointed shoes and the  
corns and callouses they bring,  
the bunions, ingrown nails, fallen  
arches.

We say to you: "Let us put  
your feet into Educators, the  
roomy, good-looking shoes that  
let the feet grow as they should."  
Let us bring happy feet to the  
whole family. Educators are made  
FOR MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN

There is no protection stronger  
than the famous EDUCATOR  
trademark. It means that behind  
every part of the shoe stands a  
responsible manufacturer—Rice  
& Hutchins, Inc., Boston.

**EDUCATOR  
SHOE**

**THE FAIR**



## AMERICANS ASK ALLIED LABOR TO ADOPT 14 POINTS

Also Mention Principles Wanted in World Peace Treaty.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The American delegates to the interallied labor and socialist conference today presented proposals that the conference endorse the fourteen points laid down by President Wilson as the conditions on which peace may be established and maintained.

The conference has the proposals under consideration. The proposals assert that the following basic principles should also be incorporated in the treaty of peace:

"In law and in practice the principle shall be recognized that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or an article of commerce.

"Involuntary servitude shall not exist except as punishment for crime for which the party shall have been duly convicted.

"The right of free association, free assembly, free speech, and free press shall not be abridged.

"Seamen of the merchant marine shall be guaranteed the right to leave their vessels when they are in a safe harbor.

"No article or commodity shall be shipped or delivered in international commerce in the production of which children under 16 years of age have been employed or permitted to work.

"The basic workday in industry and commerce shall not exceed eight hours."

"Trial by jury shall be established."

"The American proposals favor a world labor congress at the same time and place as the peace conference and also direct official representation of workers in the official delegations of each of the belligerents formulating the peace treaty."

## DANIELS ASSERTS FORCE ALONE CAN CONVINCE HUNS

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 18.—Military success is the only argument German militarists can understand, Secretary Daniels declared here today, speaking at the graduation exercises at the naval academy, when 646 new ensigns received their commissions after an intensive ten week course of study.

Mr. Daniels said the German war lords had never understood President Wilson's utterances until he declared last April for "force without stint or limit." Even then, the secretary continued, the German leaders scoffed at the ability of a democratic nation to put an army in the field in less than a generation that could meet successfully the veteran German divisions.

The United States longs for peace, declared Mr. Daniels, and fights for peace, and American courage on land and sea wrote the first notes of the peace offensive.

"The answer of President Wilson to the Austrian note is direct and leaves nothing to be desired," continued the secretary. "That answer sent consternation to those who want a peace made in Germany and a trumpet to all who have highly resolved that the peace which the world needs can only come with the abandonment of conquest and the acceptance of the rights of the weak and the powerful."

## Wilson Allows Prisons to Take War Contracts

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—[Special.]—President Wilson issued a proclamation today permitting government departments charged with the buying of war supplies to place contracts with penal institutions.

## 313,000 Yanks Sent to Europe During Last Month

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Three hundred and thirteen thousand American troops embarked for Europe during August, it was announced today. Of these 150,000 were called on British ships.



## The Owl Says

"Feed's part in winning this war is showing great results. Let's praise our advantage. Save wheat, meat and sugar."

JAP ROSE TAL- 11c  
CUM, spl. today.  
JERGEN'S VIOLET CLY.  
CERINE SOAP, special  
today, 3 cakes 20c

MELLIN'S FOOD, small  
size, special to-  
day 34c  
SAL HEPATICA, 1/2 lb size,  
special to-  
day 83c

The Owl Says Co.  
U.S. PAT. OFF.

PLANT DAFFODILS, TULIPS  
and PRIMROSES this fall for autumn  
color. We have the best seed  
and bulbs for sale. Write for  
catalogue. Send 10c for  
seed and bulbs. Write to  
The Owl Says Co., 1234 N. Wabash  
St., Chicago, Ill.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE  
1234 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill.

## AMERICAN OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18.—Army casualties reported by the commander of the American Expeditionary forces and issued today totaled 888, as follows:

### LATE LIST.

**KILLED IN ACTION.**  
**LIEUTENANTS.**  
Leolito O. Oran, Columbia, Tenn.  
Willard T. Lusk, Knoxville, N. M.  
Joseph A. Skratz, New York City.

**SENRANTS.**  
Thomas E. Lamm, Tulsa, Mich.  
Joseph Laver, New York City.

**CORPORALS.**  
Ernest E. Rickford, North English, Ia.  
William M. Campbell, Morrison, Tenn.  
John Ruff, Woodhaven, N. Y.  
James T. Valentine, Warwick, Pa.  
Herbert W. Williams, Stillwater, Okla.

**PRIVATE.**  
Ralph W. Wright, Gladwin, Mich.

**PRIVATE.**  
Stanley H. Berry, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Lewis E. Daniels, Pomona, O.  
Adam Felter, Minsk, Poland, Russia.  
Fred Folmer, Avondale, Mont.  
Fris W. Gail, Columbia, Ala.  
James E. Howell, Toledo, Ohio.  
Joseph J. Hunsley, Butlerford, N. C.  
Anton Jersabek, New York City.  
Samuel E. Johnson, St. Paul, Minn.  
Joseph Jursinski, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Joseph Kohn, New York City.  
Vilma Kuzbarska, Udon, N. Y.  
Henry Martin, Shabogyan, Wis.  
Rogers G. Mendenhall, New York City.  
All Middleton, Greenville, Ky.  
Francis J. Nelson, Leland, N. C.  
Marino Petina, New York City.  
Fred Carl Schenker, St. Paul, Minn.  
Marvin W. Silber, Barre, N. J.  
William J. Slommer, Philadelphia, Pa.  
John Sawyer, Washington, D. C.  
Lester Wells, St. Anthony, Idaho.  
Fred C. White, New York City.  
Cassimir Wiesniewski, Buffalo, N. Y.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**  
**LIEUTENANT.**  
Heath E. Tobie, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**CORPORALS.**  
Jacob O. Boone, Spry, N. C.  
David C. Brewster, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Edward Grant Cox, New York City.  
James E. Shuster, Jamaica, Pa.

**PRIVATE.**  
Carl E. Almond, Wynne, Ark.  
Arthur Champagne, St. Joseph, Quebec, Canada.  
Henry Davis, Newport, Ark.  
Abraham D. Evans, Urbana, N. C.  
Wesley E. Griffith, Delmar, N. M.

**DIED OF DISEASE.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Sidney S. Bitter, Portland, Ore.  
Tillman Ingram, Grenada, Miss.  
John L. McMillan, Baltimore, Md.  
Arthur D. Patterson, Maunlin, Md.  
Lee Rhoads, Tucuman, N. M.  
George Robinson Jr., Passaic, N. J.  
Joe Stevens, Carlton, Ga.  
Frank P. Winkler, Electric Mills, Miss.

**DIED OF AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.**  
**LIEUTENANT.**  
G. L. Kohlmeier, Los Angeles, Cal.

**WOUNDED SEVERELY.**  
**MAJOR.**  
Joseph D. Patch, Wentville, Mo.

**LIEUTENANTS.**  
Leonard A. Delph, Potomac, Pa.  
Roy B. Kreschbaum, Chambersburg, Pa.

**SENRANT.**  
Calvin Valentine, Hempstead, N. Y.

**CORPORALS.**  
William P. Farmer, Blanchardville, Wis.  
Henry Gann, Reading, Pa.  
Thomas W. Shiland, Cambridge, N. Y.  
Roy Tyhurst, Antelope, Ill.

### CHICAGOANS IN THE LISTS

#### ARMY

##### KILLED IN ACTION.

**PRIVATE.**  
Sack, James, 1831 South LaSalle street.

##### DIED OF WOUNDS.

**PRIVATE.**  
Hahick, Henry J., 322 North Washington street.  
Kleider, Walter, 1622 North Marshall avenue.  
Oftedal, Norman E., 3357 West Chicago avenue.  
Phillips, Edward, 2136 Haddon avenue.

##### WAGONER.

Ramberg, George H., 3753 Byron street.

##### WOUNDED SEVERELY.

**PRIVATE.**  
Smith, Frank W., 3445 South Wells street.  
Stroh, Lee W., 3243 Meigs street.  
Sustera, Joseph Jr., 289 Hirsch street.

##### MISSING IN ACTION.

**PRIVATE.**  
Kirst, Edward C., 3144 North Sacramento avenue.  
Rudsky, Andrew, 124 East One Hundred and Third place.

**WOUNDED (Degree Undetermined).**  
Rankin, William M.

**PRIVATE.**  
William M. Anderson, Norton, Va.  
Brook C. Boyles, Byramide, W. Va.  
Conrad C. Coker, Bataavia, O.  
William J. Dalton, Browning, Wis.  
Daniel Ferrino, Hartford, Conn.  
Benjamin Pink, Grant, Mich.  
Edward A. Purn, Anacostia, Mont.  
James M. Folmer, Pontiac, Mich.  
Ivan Goldman, Malvin, Ill.  
George C. Henderson, Stockton, Mo.  
Chester Kahl, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Frank Kelly, San Francisco, Cal.  
John Joseph Klotz, Westfield, Mass.  
Thomas L. Klotz, Cincinnati, O.  
George W. Kuehner, Chelsea, Mass.  
Edward J. Light, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Clair F. Looney, Point Peter, Ga.  
Thomas J. McCarthy, East Arlington, Va.  
Lester F. McGee, Anier, N. C.  
David F. Meile, Bowdell, N. D.  
Larry Montana, San Diego, Cal.  
John M. O'Connor, Keene, N. H.  
William G. Porter, Blanket, Tex.  
Juan Fortes, Washington, D. C.  
Lewis M. Rose, Alhambra, S. D.  
Carmelo Russo, New York City.  
Verney Rutledge, Fort Springs, W. Va.  
Francis E. Shannon, Annapolis, Md.  
Elmer Thompson, Williston, N. D.  
John H. Wagner, Arthur, N. D.

**WOUNDED—DEGREE UNDETERMINED.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Elmer Banks, Chesterfield, Ill.  
Roy J. Hull, St. John, Wash.  
Eustace Kapuda  
Hurt Aloysius McGroarty, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
George J. Myers, Oklahoma, Okla.

**MISSING IN ACTION.**  
**SENRANT.**  
Louis E. Kinderstrater, Irvington, N. Y.

**COOK.**  
Medard W. Smith, Louisville, Ky.

**PRIVATE.**  
Edward V. Armstrong, Marianna, Pa.

Joseph N. Buss, Seattle, Wash.  
Glen D. Ryan, Ft. Hill, Pa.  
Cape F. Day, Del Rio, Tex.  
Henry D. Derksen, Del Rio, Tex.  
Orin E. Hines, Auburn, Wash.  
Walter C. Eversing, Fort Washington, N. Y.  
Warren A. Freshour, Aurora, Ill.  
Warren W. Garland, Swan River, Manitoba, Canada.

**PRIVATE.**  
Stanley E. Grover, Waukegan, Wis.  
Jacob M. Hershman, Novorodinsk, Poland.  
Fred E. Hunsbush, Malvern, Ia.  
Wendell W. Holm, Chittie Harbor, Wash.  
Hyman Hunsbush, San Francisco, Cal.  
Charles J. Jones, Rutland, Ga.  
Joe Kopter, Warsaw, Poland.  
Stanley Kohn, Detroit, Mich.

**PRIVATE.**  
Walter Lamm, Kanawha, W. Va.  
Ernest G. Lutz, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Charles C. Moller Jr., Troy, N. C.  
Burns F. McCall, Honor, Mich.  
Harvey J. McCall, Honor, Mich.  
Alfred W. Page, New Hampton, Mass.  
Charles J. Quinn, St. Louis, Mo.  
Jack E. Shuster, Oklahoma, N. Y.  
Richard Shuster, St. Louis, Mo.  
Sam Eubank, Bayona, N. J.  
William Shambles, Haywood, W. Va.  
Houston E. Stockhill, Piquette, Minn.  
John Stutz, St. Paul, Minn.  
Clarence L. Triplett, Clayton, Ala.  
Lester W. Walker, New York City.

**PRIVATE.**  
Joseph E. Wood, Woodstock, N. Y.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Harold Buchter, Greenstown, Pa.

**PRIVATE.**  
Joseph E. Wood, Woodstock, N. Y.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Rose H. Hayes, Waldport, Ore.  
Grover C. Inlow, Iola, Miss.  
Woodward J. Kern, Rober, N. C.  
James Lightfoot, Whitesville, Mass.  
Robert A. Mitten, Schenley, Tex.  
John F. Peden, Mass.  
Robert A. Peden, Mass.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, SHOULD BE DIED FROM ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Society E. McGowan, Los Angeles, Cal.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Edward J. Goss, Elizabeth, N. J.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.**  
**CORPORAL.**  
Frank J. Bowman, Lawton, Okla.

**PRIVATE.**  
James W. McCoy, Johnston, Pa.  
Donald E. Wood, Washington, Pa.

**PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Leon E. Elmore, San Jose, Cal.

### EARLY LIST.

#### KILLED IN ACTION.

**LIEUTENANT.**  
George F. McGillion, Brookline, Mass.

**CORPORAL.**  
Claude C. Cash, Mount Holly, N. C.  
William J. Hildreth, Leon, Kas.  
Jordan E. Pugh, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

**PRIVATE.**  
William W. Byer, Detroit, Mich.  
Samuel W. Britton, Barch, W. Va.  
William Broughton, Thompson, Conn.  
Mike Carlingio, Tacoma, Wash.  
Alexandria De Gidde, Muscatine, Tenn.  
Italy.

George W. Huber, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Joseph J. Kozicki, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Delbert M. Moyer, Centralia, Kas.  
John Earl Penn, Gooden, Va.  
George Pickett, Jonesboro, Ark.  
Willie L. Pierce, Exeter, Va.  
Henry Roesenweig, Norio, Mich.  
William Schaefer, Fekin, Ill.  
August Solari, Napa, Cal.  
Francisco Sosa, Tomsch, Pa.  
James M. Washburn, Ripley, N. Y.  
Earl L. McLean, Gray, Ohio.

**PRIVATE.**  
Walter A. Marr, McAlester, Okla.  
Hiram Middleton, Dunbar, Ky.  
Charles M. Mohr, Jonesboro, Pa.  
Arthur H. Olm, Milan, Ill.  
Charles E. Post, Brookhaven, Ala.  
Grover C. Reid, Evansville, Ind.  
Earl R. Reid, North Salt Lake City, Utah.  
Wendell A. Rose, Appleton, Wis.  
James S. Simmons, Armada, Ark.  
Harvey J. Smith, Bismarck, N. D.  
Herbert Stafford, Mandeville, La.  
Henry J. Stutz, Shabogyan, Wis.  
Erna W. Triplett, Barch, Okla.  
William Wadde, Alhambra, Pa.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**  
**LIEUTENANT.**  
Dumas J. Litzinger, New Iberia, La.

**CORPORAL.**  
James L. Forbes, Lynn Creek, Mo.

**PRIVATE.**  
Raymond E. Shiba, Pawtucket, N. J.  
Earl W. Culler, Albany, N. Y.  
Lester E. Harris, Johnson City, Tenn.  
Walter A. Harvey, Phoenix, Va.  
Barr Porter, Paris, W. Va.

One Italian outside of Chicago was reported in the early list of wounded.

**WOUNDED SEVERELY.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
Albert Walker, Joliet, Ill.

### MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES

**KILLED IN ACTION.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
William E. Elderson, Cleveland, O.  
Benjamin F. Leno, St. Louis, Mo.  
Otto E. Stephens, West Creek, Mont.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**  
**PRIVATE.**  
John E. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.  
Don L. Hayward, Sports, Ill.  
Frank V. Lamm, Seattle, Mo.

**WOUNDED SEVERELY.**  
**CORPORAL.**  
Charles E. Hanson, Duckhill, Miss.

**PRIVATE.**  
Fred L. Challa, Atchison, Kas.  
Leonard D. Philo, Lansing, Mich.  
Paul J. Gustafson, Bismarck, N. D.  
Joseph W. Scop, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Martin B. Webb, Philadelphia, Pa.

**MISSING IN ACTION.**  
**SENRANT.**  
Claude M. Barham, Macdodoch, Tex.

**PRIVATE.**  
George W. Bourne Jr., Templeton, Mass.  
Frank C. Butler, Memphis, Tenn.  
George W. Dexter, Atlantic Iowa.  
William Hirsch, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Fred Luter, Bismarck, N. D.  
Timothy E. Marier, Fort Huron, Mich.  
John S. Quinn, Bismarck, N. D.  
Nathan W. Pierce, Spirit Lake, Ia.  
Marvin L. Forthman, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 18.—The following middle westerners were named in today's Canadian casualty list:

**KILLED IN ACTION.**  
**CORPORAL.**  
C. H. Dearing, Cedar Springs, Mich.  
J. E. O'Connell, Detroit, Mich.  
H. B. Talbot, Center Point, Ind.

**DIED OF WOUNDS.**  
W. Turner, Chicago.

**MISSING IN ACTION.**  
R. Carmichael, Chicago.

**WOUNDED.**  
E. J. Oliver, Pontiac, Mich.

## There Should Be a Limit on the Price You Pay for Shoes

SOME men pay \$15 to \$25 for a pair of street shoes these days.

Increased prices are such a usual thing now that a man is tempted to pay an increase without questioning.

He may know the necessity for cutting down to essentials during war-time but he still pays for "store atmosphere", exclusive store location, needless variety of styles.

Plain facts in the shoe business are hard to contradict.

When it comes to buying the best leather and materials the great shoe manufacturer with a concentrated line has the advantage.

The man who sticks to essentials needs no better shoe than the Crest (illustrated) in tan Calf-skin, \$8.50; in black Calf-skin \$8.25; in genuine Cordovan with Calf-skin top to match, \$11.25

39 N. Dearborn Street  
Regal Shoes for Women, \$6.75 to \$14.00  
Hosiery to Match Regal Shoes

REGAL SHOES

He has the advantage, too, in designing talent, in manufacturing.

Take the Regal Shoe Company for example; we serve over 2,000,000 customers; we are in intimate contact with the public every day through our sixty Metropolitan Stores; we have introduced to the trade many advanced methods of efficient manufacturing; we stand alone today in our policy of concentrating our great organization on the choicest styles and leathers.

And yet with a fair profit added we feel justified in asking only \$12.50 as a top price this season.

43 So. Wabash Avenue  
Regal Shoes for Men, \$5.50 to \$12.50  
War Thrift Stamps sold in all Regal Stores

REGAL SHOES

REGAL SHOES

REGAL SHOES



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## What about style in war time?

YOU men in school want it in your clothes; so do business men—but maybe you feel that style isn't patriotic.

It's all right to be stylish if you don't waste materials and labor; if the style is refined and in keeping with these war days and if it is applied to lasting all-wool fabrics that represent the right clothes economy.

We've created war styles for business men and for "Preps" very refined without waste; the clothes look better and don't cost any more because of it

Hart Schaffner & Marx  
Good Clothes Makers

You'll like the Hart Schaffner & Marx war-time clothes shown here; they're stylish yet economical of cloth

Maurice L. Rothschild  
Southwest Corner Jackson and State



## U.S. GETS PROOF BERLIN BACKED AUSTRIA'S PLEA

Prussians Looked on It as  
a 100 to 1 Shot in  
"Peace Flyers."

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—The state department, it became known today, has in its possession indisputable evidence that Germany not only was aware of the Austrian peace move but approved it.

The department's evidence does not indicate whether Germany inspired the move or entertained any confidence that it would succeed. It is evident, however, Austria obtained the consent of Berlin to leave the invitation to the belligerents for a conference, and there is every reason to believe the peace move was the principal matter discussed by Berlin and Austria.

At 100 to 1 shot.

From the Prussian viewpoint, so far as the evidence goes, the invitation was "a little flir in peace futures," a gambler on a 100 to 1 shot. It might succeed, though the chances were it would be a failure. But with Austria taking the step, Germany, in the event of the failure of the plan, could disclaim responsibility.

The state department also confirmed today the account given by The Tribune last Sunday of the desperate political and economic conditions prevailing in Austria-Hungary.

In this connection the progress of the allied troops in the Balkans has been noted as a mortal blow to the hopes of the Austrians.

The success of the Balkan campaign would result in Turkey and Bulgaria being forced to sue for peace, and the Jugoslavians to break the Austrian lease and go to the aid of the allies.

Having come to an understanding with Italy on national aspirations, the Jugoslavians are now completely anti-Austrian and are deserting to the allies by the thousands.

**"LET US FIGHT"—ARMY.**  
BY EDWIN J. JAMES.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable.  
(Copyright, 1918.)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Sept. 18.—News of President Wilson's rejection of Austria's peace offer has aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the American army, which has just begun to fight, and would keenly regret the selling of the war before it can make further and larger efforts.

It is beginning to realize its potential power and nothing would cause greater dismay in the ranks of our fighting men than any steps at this time which would prevent the materialization of its plans for next year.

The American army wants to make the German army and the German nation deeply repentant and to achieve America's purpose to ruin Prussianism. Every doughboy has this idea, and every doughboy will not interfere.

**Union League Club Lands**  
Wilson's "No" to Austria

President Wilson's prompt rejection of the Austrian proposal for a peace conference was commended by the war committee of the Union League club yesterday in the following telegram to the president:

"Resolved, The war committee of the Union League club commends the president of the United States for his prompt and decisive rejection of the proposal of the Austro-Hungarian government and the war committee pledges itself unreservedly to the support of the principles heretofore announced by the president of the United States as conditions precedent to peace with the central powers."

F. B. JOHNSON,  
Chicago Union League Club War Committee.

## AMBASSADOR Chosen by President Wilson for London Post.



John W. Davis  
Ambassador to the United Kingdom

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—John W. Davis of West Virginia, now solicitor general of the United States, has been selected by President Wilson to succeed Walter Hines Page as ambassador to Great Britain.

The announcement of Mr. Davis' selection today disclosed that he had arrived safely in Switzerland, where he is to head the American delegation at the Bern conference between American and German missions on the treatment and exchange of prisoners of war.

Since he came to Washington seven years ago as a member of congress from the First West Virginia district, Mr. Davis has been an active figure in the capital. He was elected to succeed himself in the house, but hardly had begun his second term when President Wilson appointed him solicitor general in August, 1913.

Mr. Davis is 46 years old. Beginning life as a lawyer in his home town of Clarkburg, W. Va., after graduating at the Washington and Lee university and the University of Virginia, he became prominent in Democratic politics and served in the West Virginia legislature before coming to congress and was a delegate to the Democratic national convention of 1904.

**GREEK BISHOP  
HERE; SEES END OF  
WAR IN BALKANS**

The war will not be ended until the allies strike successfully along the Balkan frontier, in the opinion of Meletis Metaxakis, archbishop of Athens and president of the Holy Synod of the Church of Greece, who arrived in Chicago yesterday on a patriotic mission.

He is accompanied by five members of the Greek commission to the United States and is the spokesman of the Venizelos government.

Gov. Lowndes K. Pappas, the Greek consul, and many church officers and citizens called upon the patriarchal bishop yesterday in his suite in the Blackstone.

"Peace may come soon, if the rumors that the Kaiser is trembling are true," he said. "It is my opinion that the war will not be ended until the allies pay special attention to the Balkan frontier. A successful thrust here would not only be disastrous to Bulgaria and Turkey, but would have a great influence upon the Russian people."

In talking to Greek laborers in this country he advises them to enlist in the United States army rather than wait to be drafted in the Greek army. He predicts a general offensive soon that will drive the Bulgarians out of Macedonia.

**FALLS THROUGH SKYLIGHT; DIES.**  
James McLoughlin, 6 years old, 1423 West Van Buren street, died at the county hospital last night from injuries caused when he fell through the skylight at his home yesterday.

## EMPLOYERS GET CALL TO AID IN RUSHING DRAFT

Help Needed to Insure  
Proper Exemptions,  
Officials Say.

Employers of men, who are entitled to exemption, are urged by representatives of the draft boards to see that claims for exemption or deferred classification are made at once. Several cases have been brought to the attention of the boards where employers are taking it for granted that numbers of their men will be exempted and are not taking steps to see that the claims are presented properly. It is feared there will be many troublesome complications unless the regular procedure is followed.

"Employers err in failing to claim deferred classification on industrial grounds for necessary employees because of reliance on the probability that such employees will, or already have received deferred classification on grounds such as dependency, alienage, and the like," said Homer H. Cooper of board No. 3 yesterday. "A year's experience in dealing with these cases teaches the advisability of making all proper claims for deferred classification at the time questionnaires are first sent to registrants by local boards."

**Watch on Slackers Urged.**  
All public spirited citizens are urged by H. H. Merriock to see that no slacker evades the draft.

"This will mean unusual watchfulness on the part of every man and woman who has the interests of the United States at heart," said Mr. Merriock. "If a suspected slacker is found, prompt notice should be given to the local board and to the office of H. G. Claiborne of the department of justice in the federal building."

"Business men should charge themselves actively with acquiring general knowledge of the policy and administration of the draft, so that they can aid in filling out the questionnaires and aid by giving advice to registrants. They should see that answers are complete and absolutely honest."

**Will Apportion Men.**  
Drafted men will be apportioned among the army, navy, and marine corps on a percentage basis beginning Oct. 1. Recruiting for the navy and marine corps will begin at the same time, according to Commander R. B. Culp, in charge of navy recruiting in the central states, who returned late yesterday from Washington.

"Men registered may volunteer before they are called. If they pass the local boards and are accepted by the provost marshal general in Washington we will get their exemption papers from the army," he said.

**The 1918 Hats of  
Mr. Herbert Johnson  
are unquestionably the "best  
buy" in America  
today.**

The English Autumn and Winter ALL WOOL Overcoats have also been safely landed.

**Field  
& Stevenson  
Men's Wear**  
328 S. Michigan Boulevard  
CHICAGO

## 65,000 BERTHS ARE OPEN TO YOUTHS FOR NAVY CAREER

Army Aviation Also  
Permitted to Recruit  
Draft Men.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Changes in the draft administration were made today to permit the navy to take 65,000 men from the list of registrants for the new draft and to permit the air service to induct mechanics and candidates for commissions as pilots, observers, and balloonists.

Recruiting offices of the navy will be turned into mobilization stations where naval officers will be permitted to select men registered for the draft found suitable for needs of the naval service, up to the limit of the allotment. Instructions will be issued later showing how men registered for the army may join this 65,000 naval allotment.

An agreement has also been reached for turning over to the navy 15,000 members of the students of the army training corps, enrolled in the army at colleges.

**Need of Flyers.**  
Needs of the army flying corps prompted the war department to open up the air service to men of draft age after it had been closed for six months.

Men registered for the draft, irrespective of their status, are advised that they may apply at the aviation examining boards in Chicago and other cities where such boards are located, or to the personnel section, division of military aeronautics in Washington. The Chicago office is at 230 East Ohio street.

**Candidates for flying commissions** will be required to meet severe mental and physical requirements. Only skilled men are wanted as mechanics, but promotion is promised, as four-fifths of the men in this grade have been advanced above the grade of private.

The nation "oversubscribed its man power" in the registration last Thursday. Provost Marshal General Crowder declared today in announcing that returns thus far received indicate that the actual registration for the entire country will be at least 12,570,000, or 100,000 above the estimated total.

**THEFT COSTS PAROLE.**  
Thomas Burns, alias Thomas Dunn, alias Thomas Ryan, will be sent to the state penitentiary at Joliet immediately as a result of investigation yesterday into the theft of an overcoat containing fourteen registration cards. Burns had been paroled.

## CHICAGO GIVES NINETEEN MORE INTO WAR'S MAW

Ten Dead, Six Wounded,  
and Three Missing Is  
Day's Record.

The army casualty lists of yesterday contained the names of eleven Chicagoans, eight in the early report and three in the late list. The marines list contained the name of one Chicagoan, William M. Rankin, wounded. Of the army list one was killed in action, five died of wounds, three were wounded severely, and two were named as missing in action.

The names of seven others were reported privately to THE TRIBUNE. Four were killed in action, two wounded severely, and one is a prisoner in a German camp.

Capt. William W. Baldwin of company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth infantry, was killed in action Aug. 1. Capt. Baldwin, although entering the army at the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., was a former resident of Chicago, and well known in this city. At the time of his enlistment he was general freight and passenger agent of the Westchester railway, a subsidiary of the New Haven. He was 35 years old and was born in Burlington, Ia., a son of W. W. Baldwin, for many years vice president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad.

**Lieutenant Killed in Action.**  
Lieut. Frank De Vane of company B, One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, well known in the composing departments of Chicago newspapers, was killed in action Aug. 9, according to information received yesterday by his brother, D. T. De Vane, 724 Roscoe street. Lieut. De Vane was 25 years old. He enlisted in the old First Illinois infantry, served on the Mexican border, and on his return was made a sergeant. When he had finished his training at Camp Logan, Houston, last spring, he was made a first lieutenant.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Schafflein, 6240 South Aberdeen street, were informed yesterday of the death in action of their son, Private Christian W. Schafflein of company A, Fifty-ninth infantry. Relatives also received word that Private John J. Powers, nephew

of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McCormack, 5415 Indiana avenue, had been killed in action Aug. 30. He enlisted in the Canadian army in 1914.

**Son Severely Wounded.**  
Word was received by Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Suttie, 1128 Pratt boulevard, that their son, Sergt. Frank M. Suttie of company L, One Hundred and Thirty-first infantry, was severely wounded Aug. 9, while fighting with the British on the Somme. Mr. and Mrs. William Yopp, 1443 Gregory street, were notified that their son, Private Oscar Yopp, of company H, Twenty-eighth infantry, has been wounded severely.

Corporal Stephen W. Bolles, son of Stephen Bolles, 1501 East Sixty-fifth street, is a prisoner in Camp Darnstadt, Germany, his father learned last night from the director of the Red Cross bureau of prisoners' relief in Washington. He was with the Eighteenth company, Fifteenth regiment, marines.

The names of the Chicagoans officially announced will be found in the lists.

**Belgium Refuses Peace  
After Consulting Allies**

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Belgian government, after consultation with the allies, according to the Petit Parisien, has decided to refuse without elaboration the reported offer of a separate peace made by Germany.

**BUS COMPANY PROTESTS ATTACK.**  
The Chicago Motor Bus company, through attorneys, filed a demurrer yesterday protesting against the recent court attack upon the company through the office of State's Attorney Byrne. The demurrer claims that the petition "leads to no conclusion and raises no issue."

**Run Up Mileage**  
More miles from your gas per trip—more miles of steady running in a season if you use

**DIXON'S**  
Automobile  
LUBRICANTS

Specially selected flake graphite that keeps metal surfaces from grinding contact. They play longer and work better as a wear-preventer than any other lubricant.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.  
Jersey City, New Jersey  
Established 1827

## Why Stew and Fret Over Cereal Substitutes?

and bother with home baking  
when you can buy  
from your Grocer

Fresh from Our Ovens—Each Morning

**GENUINE  
BUTTER-NUT  
BREAD**

"Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut"  
Made Exclusively by the

**SCHULZE BAKING CO.**

The knowledge of exactly the right kind of Cereal ingredients to use—the right proportion of each—how to mix them—how to "dough" them—how to bake them together into a perfect loaf of bread is perplexing to the housewife. It is the great secret possessed by the Schulze Baking Co.

It is that knowledge of what to do with materials and how to do it, combined with modern Baking appliances which gives BUTTER-NUT the distinctive quality and delightful flavor not equalled by any other Bread in our city.

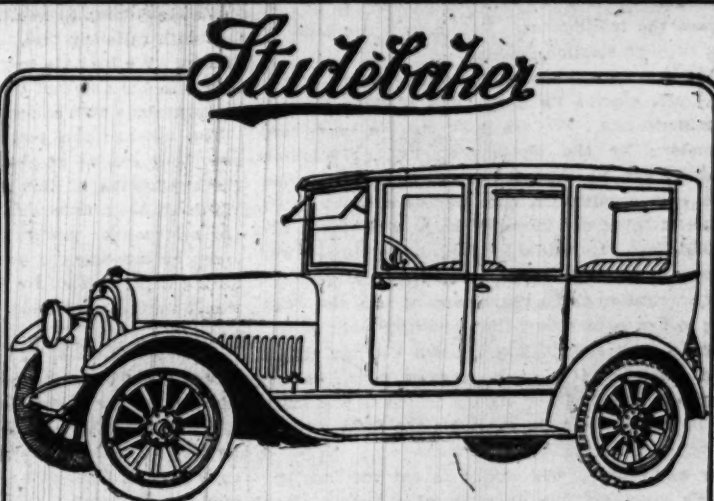
The thoughtful housewife has learned in baking Bread that it costs more in time, material and needless labor and trouble to bake bread in the home. There can be no shorter way to true economy than to buy BUTTER-NUT BREAD—the bread made exclusively by the Schulze Baking Co.

"Don't Bake,  
It Always Costs You More.  
Buy Butter-Nut Bread  
At Your Grocery Store."

**SCHULZE BAKING CO.**  
QUALITY  
EXCELLENCE  
PRODUCT

## Society Brand Clothes

Civilian and Military



—a Sedan that meets  
your every requirement

Beautiful in Design  
Thoroughly Modern  
Mechanically Right

**\$1685**

F. O. B. Detroit

The New Series 19 Studebaker Sedan, mounted on the LIGHT-FOUR chassis, seats five passengers with complete comfort.

Broad doors permit freedom of entrance and exit. Heavy weather strips around edges make them water-tight and wind-proof.

High-grade cloth upholstery, a cut-glass dome light in tonneau ceiling, and silk roller curtains at side and rear windows, are features of the interior.

We invite your early inspection.

**L. MARKLE CO.**

Studebaker Automobiles  
Michigan Avenue at Twenty-first Street



## COTTON PIECE GOODS

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, A. Mitchell Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, will offer for sale at public sale to the highest bidder, at the warehouse of F. C. Linde Co., Varick and Beach Streets, New York City, at 10:00 A. M. Wednesday, September 25th, 1918, eleven lots of Cotton Piece Goods.

**A. MITCHELL PALMER,**  
Alien Property Custodian.

For further information concerning the terms and conditions of the sale apply to Horace O. Kilbourn, Room 518, 110 West 42d Street, New York City.

**JOSEPH F. GUFFEY,**  
Director, Bureau of Sales.

☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆

## Hassel's "Standish" \$8



Good taste; custom elegance; one of our best styles. Black or Koko mahogany calf, \$8; autumn brown shell Cordovan, \$9.

You can't make a poor investment here in shoes; you'll get a daily dividend on every dollar you pay for Hassel's shoes in comfort, good looks and wearing quality.

At \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$12, \$14 we'll show you the largest and most varied assortment of shoes in Chicago. Plain black, or tan, or brown, or other colors. Come and look at them in our windows. All Hassel's shoes are guaranteed to satisfy.

**HASSEL'S**

Dearborn and Van Buren—N. W. Corner  
(Hassel's) Corner  
Monadnock Block

THE men who are hardest to satisfy with ready-to-wear clothes are the ones who are the most enthusiastic about Society Brand. Much search for clothes that would suit them have made these men clothes-wise. And it's made them discover that in Society Brand they get the premier styles and get them first. The label is our pledge to you of unqualified satisfaction.

The Fall and Winter Style Book shows what you want—mail your address and we will send you a copy.

ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers  
in Charge, SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited  
CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL



## The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

PRINTED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

### BELOW THE HORIZON?

The amount of work which will be required to develop a healthy interest in matters of the utmost local importance cannot safely be underestimated. Gov. Lowden is talking on the issue of the constitutional convention and he and other public men interested in the welfare of the state will have to talk a great deal, we fear, before there is a response in the intelligence of the citizens.

Nearly all local issues are down below the horizon of public attention and it is a costly incident of war that this should be so. We might have had William Hale Thompson for United States senator from Illinois merely because this issue was below the horizon.

It will be necessary to increase the vision of the electorate in some fashion or other. Events which are 1,000 miles away are closer to the perceptions than events which are at home. If there were no importance in home events this would not cause any dismay, but the events at home are controlling the power of the nation; the events abroad are merely expressing it.

The expression of power will not be greater than the sources of it and it is the sources of power with which the home electorate deals. They deal with it now in a custodial fashion. A large part of the American electorate is disfranchised by the very fact of the most distant national service it could give. What the men who are fighting could do to improve conditions at home is nullified by the fact that they are fighting.

There is a political trust given to the home electorate which ought to make an impression upon popular sentiment. One of the immediate demands of this trust is that there should be established in Illinois a better system of government, one possible only in the adoption of a new constitution.

The opportunity for the making of this new constitution will be given the voters in November. If they vote affirmatively a constitutional convention will be called and new organic law will be framed. This law later must go to the voters for adoption, and although a negative decision is a paralyzing decision this November an affirmative one is not an absolute commitment.

Two items in the budget of the constitutional convention alone would give the cause validity. Thus, by constitutional convention, and by it alone, can the state acquire the short ballot; by the elimination of elective offices in the case of which a decision ought never to be imposed upon the electoral intelligence. To restrict the demands upon electoral intelligence is to increase the intelligence. Voters now are blundering through election tickets.

When voters blunder through tickets, administrators, elected by them, will blunder through administration. We are a bit by the time when blunders, by the voters or by the administrators, can be regarded as jovial or negligible.

A new constitution can provide a short ballot. A short ballot can increase the play of the voter's intelligence. Increased intelligence on his part will mean, or ought to mean, increased intelligence in administration and a nearer approach to the working sort of government that new times will require.

By a new constitution we can get tax reform and thus begin to make money which is and ought to be taxed and money which is and ought to be collected to do its work for the state without putting injustice upon citizens who have to pay and citizens who ought to get the benefit.

We must get the question of a constitutional convention up from below the horizon. It is too important to be submerged and lost.

### THE HEIGHT OF THE FEVER.

Russian radicalism is raging in the height of the fever of revolt. As the French revolution began in thoughtful consideration for the many so began the Russian upheaval. Its first leaders were disposed toward reasonableness and a logical readjustment. But this was not speedy enough for the frantic ultra radicals, who, finding themselves in possession of the formidable weapon of license, proposed no such leniency as moral suasion, but have determined to convert solely by bloodshed.

The French radicals slew until they were sick of it. It was the apex of the fever. Out of that era of wholesale murder arose the readjustment. But can any such survival be expected of Russia? If you think so recall this: ninety-two per cent of the Russian population are peasants who have not the remotest notion of what it is all about!

There are so many aspects of the Russian situation it seems impossible to discuss them all. But one lesson we may take. It is that of thoughtful deliberation. We have had occasion to employ this attitude toward our own Bolsheviks, the Industrial Workers of the World, and all the other related breeds of those who interfere with the popular assent. Were our American majority disposed towards the methods of the Russian, that is to say, the I. W. W. agencies, we should have stood Dole and Haywood and all their contingent up against a wall at sunrise, demolished their assemblies with bombs, and slain their adherents as they walked in the streets.

There are enough of the majority to do these things were the majority so minded. Wherefore it should occur to our American radicals presently that there are two sides to the question of imposing doctrines by force. The use of force by the I. W. W. minority invites only the lenient strictures of the law. But the use of force by the majority would mean the complete obliteration of the radicals. The American majority is sane, reasonable, and intelligent. The lamentable thing about the Russian situation is that its majority of 92 per cent of the population, being utterly ignorant and groping blindly in a lightless liberty, has no guiding star by which to box the compass and thus must run before the wind with unvarying fanaticism at the wheel.

We cry aloud at the treachery of Lenin and Trotsky, when we find in the pay of the German government. But reflect that Lenin and Trotsky are foremost exponents of the doctrine that the means justify the ends. Their purpose

is to establish a world-wide proletariat. It matters little to them how they do it so long as success appears to adorn their efforts. If German money will do it, then let it be German money, seems to be their prescription. No logical person will deny the proposition that if Lenin and Trotsky will take the Kaiser's money they will take any one else's. They are unscrupulous as to the manner so long as the object seems attainable. They had as soon double-cross a German as a Czechoslovak. And they have done both.

To disagree with Lenin and Trotsky is to die. That is swift and certain conversion. A similar condition has existed in Mexico for several years. In Mexico there are so many Lenins and Trotskys that a lucky proselyte indeed who escapes the firing squad for long. How soon, then, shall we find many more Lenins and Trotskys in Russia, each seeking to impress his will with murder?

Our own home grown Bolsheviks may at least draw a lesson from the Russian chaos. They may discover that the reasonable thing is most certain to attract support and that there is no reason in murder. It may require a hundred years to convert some 200,000,000 Russians, falling in with Lenin and Trotsky would have a considerable job of murder on their hands.

### THE TRACTION REFERENDUM.

The appeal to the courts is a right which ought not to be abridged. The fact that certain persons have filed suit to prevent the traction ordinance from being placed on the ballot should not be construed as an attack upon the best interests of the public, even though in this particular case there is the possibility that the public might suffer.

We may hope, however, that the courts will not find that merely technical grounds for repudiating the ordinance are sufficient to invalidate it. Mr. Hoynes has sought to discredit the measure by charges of graft—charges which he has failed to substantiate. It is proper to expect that the courts will not take judicial notice of any questions except those which involve the common law and constitutional rights.

If the proposed ordinance could become effective without being submitted to a referendum, the layman would not object to lawsuits designed to prevent the ordinance from becoming effective. In that case it would only be a question of waiting until the highest court had given its judgment. The layman—or the straphanger, if you please—will object to the lawsuits in question, not because he thinks it is improper to appeal to the courts but because he is afraid that extensive litigation will prevent or delay any improvement in transportation, whatever the final judgment may be.

There is accordingly a suspicion that the injunction suits have been started by persons who have some special interest in view or who desire to keep the traction issue in litigation.

It should be said that whatever may be done to prevent a referendum on the ordinance is a denial of the right of the voters to express their opinion.

### STILL HOLDING BACK THE PUNCH.

The questionnaires of the new draft go out to men from 18 to 35, thus bringing up for inquiry into serviceability two years under the draft age heretofore established and five years beyond it. The two young years will be clear gain to the service. The year that is included in the draft law but not in its application, the year of 18, would furnish still further material for training, discipline, and service.

We are coming to common sense in military matters with faltering feet. Sentimentalism still hobbles us. We hesitate to apply the full force of the nation in the quickest time to an enterprise which we want done with as soon as possible.

The quicker the power is applied the sooner everybody can be at peace. Yet we exempt from the application of this power the great mass of vigorous, alert, muscular, willing American youth, the best soldier material in the world. We still insist on drawing the punch a little bit instead of letting it go with all its force to the spot where it would do the most good for the world.

### THE RUSH STREET CHAOS.

May it not be permitted to suggest to the authorities that traffic in the Rush street entrance to the loop is completely upside down? One now enters by way of Wabash avenue, which, in the morning rush hour, is filled with street cars, buses, trucks, and pandemonium. One may depart by way of North Michigan, which is bare of vehicles. Thousands of automobiles enter the loop in the morning. Few are leaving. Why, then, in the name of common sense, should the thousands be routed through a veritable maelstrom of traffic and the few have the clear right of way? Rather, why not send the few out of the loop by way of Wabash avenue and permit the thousands entering to have the unobstructed use of Michigan avenue? To perform this mysterious jumble it has required signboards carrying the names of a half dozen commissioners and deputies of something or other. One smart policeman can adjust it with a gesture of his upraised hand.

### GOOD FOR ILLINOIS.

[From the Daily Mining Gazette, Houghton, Mich.] That is pleasant news indeed that comes from Illinois of the nomination of Medill McCormick for United States senator on the Republican ticket. It was a great victory for Americans. Mr. McCormick is a fine type of our best citizenship. He had a bitter, nasty fight to handle in his own party. But he did a good job in cleaning up on Bill Thompson and the Republicans of the nation will rejoice at the result. Of course Chicago did just what might be expected of Chicago, in giving Thompson its vote. That shows that Thompson himself had his own vote sliced up right. He had all the discontent in his vote. Likewise he had all the Chicago people who have a grouse against Tammany plunging for him, for Medill McCormick is one of Tammany's family. And any great newspaper that has the gumption and the sense that Tammany displays upon every possible occasion where a definite stand on any public question is necessary must, of course, make a lot of enemies as well as achieve the greatest strength. The Republicans of Illinois showed themselves to be discriminating and careful in their judgment. The people of the country at large have been watching the Illinois primary. It is quite as much a matter for public congratulation that Illinois Republicans named McCormick as it was that Michigan Republicans named Newberry. There is every reason to believe that McCormick will defeat James Hamilton Lewis in the November election.

### Editorial of the Day

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### FATHER'S JOB.

"May I kiss you?"  
"Mother's in the next room!"  
"Well, she will stay there a long time before I kiss her!"—Boston Transcript.

### A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE IMPENDING DROUTH.  
There will be no beer and skittles  
When the boys come home;  
Only water with their wittles  
When the boys come home;  
Not the thinnest sort of carrot  
For the cubs in their garret.  
Will they kick, or grin and bear it—  
When the boys come home?

THE banishing of beer by presidential proclamation is a conservation measure, and not part of a dryadistic programme for making the world safe for aridocracy.

#### SNUFF?

Sir: Don't you think it is time to put the extinguisher on Miss Candie?

A. A. F.

ONE contrib to the Miss Candie topic postscript. Please pardon use of pencil; I am an invalid. And another apology: "Please excuse me; I am 43 years old." Oh, very well.

SHAKESPEARE overlooked one. His cast should have included:  
"Nurse to Lady Macbeth . . . Miss Candie"

#### The Higher Criticism.

[From the Clintonville Public.]

Rev. C. C. Brewer, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at Prairie Center and Birkbeck for the past several years, has resigned and will accept a position as brakeman on the Illinois Central system.

THE proceeds of the Great Lakes revue will be given to a fund for erecting a lying-in hospital at Great Lakes. The fund is not for the benefit of jacks who are looking for better berths. It is for—Darned if we know what it's for.

#### SHED HAVE LOVED TO VOTE FOR ATLEE POMERENE.

Sir: She's a friend of ours and we hope she will remain so for many years to come. The only reason we're taking a chance on sending this is that we're pretty sure she never reads your stuff, because she doesn't get up in time to read anything printed so early in the morning.

It was election night, and she and another young friend had stopped in to see us. Said she, "I forgot to vote to-day. Wasn't that too bad!" Said the other y. f. "How would you have voted if you hadn't forgotten?" Said she, "Well, I might have voted for Thompson, because the newspapers have been so horrid and talked about him so that I felt sorry for him. But Medill McCormick has a much prettier name, so I guess I'd really have voted for him."

AS Butler observed in a Note: "It has been said that all sensible men are of the same religion and that no sensible man ever says what that religion is. So all sensible men are of the same opinion about women and no sensible man ever says what that opinion is."

SPEAKING of Butler, he created the phrase, "unconscious humor," and complained that he was continually seeing the term in print without quotation marks. But that is the way with all good phrases. Everybody is ready to father them.

#### Has Indeed!

Sir: She had been standing patiently with the rest of us in the crowd at the War Show, waiting for the boys to occupy the trenches, shifting her 200 pounds from one pedal to the other. At the mention of feet she rolled her white circled orbs upward in pain with this remark: "Feet! Huh! Mah feet's done been gone for an owa!" I was just a standin' on de hub!

"THE future tense seems to be going out of fashion," observed a Friend of the English Language the other day. But perhaps, like the mark of apostrophe, it is conserved in new quarters, as "I'll say it's a nice afternoon."

#### PHONE ON CHICAGO.

I'm sorry this is such a dusty city.  
I think my wife would be quite fair  
If the atmosphere weren't so gritty.  
If soot and ashes didn't fill the air  
I think she'd be quite pretty.

I think it is a great pity  
My darling's face can't be more luminous;  
I wish this weren't such a dirty city.  
I wish it weren't so bituminous. G. F. W.

A MAN advertises in Printers' Ink that he is a "conscientious" who writes like he talks. But does he talk like he writes?

#### CRUEL AND UNUSUAL.

[From the Clayton County, Ia., Democrat.] The home ard contents of Mrs. Cella Kehler on the East side were destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon, but we hope they were fully covered with insurance.

IN the bar of the Chicago Athletic:

"Hush little bar,  
Don't you cry,  
You'll be a drug store  
Buy and buy."

#### An Unexpected Relief.

Sir: In the flood of light remarks concerning Miss Candie which pour in upon your desk these days, perhaps it will refresh you to get this line from me, which does not refer to her in any way.

E. E. E.  
CLEMENCEAU and Roosevelt have very different traits in common, we read, without without surprise. But we conjecture that subtlety is one of them.

#### IN HOSPITAL.

Let off the bright doctors go!  
But wait, let two remain;  
The hope that conquers pain,  
The rest that follows pain.

#### LAURA BLACKBURN.

WHILE the Teute are digging themselves in, the best we may be able to do for an eight-column head is "Allies Peril Foe's Base."

#### A New Move.

[From the Brooklyn Daily Independent-Register.] Miss Mary Charlotte Waddie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Waddie, expects to leave soon for Twist, Wash., where she has accepted a position as teacher at a handsome salary.

"I AM aware," barks Alredale, "that the new draft law is in effect; but I can't figure out why the Brown Palace hotel in Denver has its transoms nailed up."

#### FREE (NOT A DAMNED PENNINO'S CHARGE) VERSE.

"Gott will give us victory,  
Boast the Kaiser and his crew.  
Je wohl! Aber but, not unless they  
Get the Allies' bandwagon into."

#### A MOVING VAN IN Keweenaw bears the Information.

"Dekayser, Moving," which agrees with the latest cable news.

#### KANSAS IMMORTALS.

Sir: You may still C. Ray Waddie into the classrooms of Southwest Kansas college at Winfield Kansas, but Ambie Halward, recently of the agricultural regions of the state, has started for the Kaiser's home town.

PUT a beggar on horseback and he'll ride to the devil. Put a Trotsky in power, and all hands ride to hell.

#### That Yeh of Humor Has Been Worked.

Sir: Our board recently passed a man for limited service on the Mexican border who said he had Vera Cruz virus.

#### THE INFAMED PATRIOT.

Sir: After observing their apparently undiminished profusion on the first gales Sunday, an indignant Detroit patriot referred to them as "tin cooties."

#### NO, TOO DEEP.

Sir: While looking for a record of the "Hunt"—dogs barking, et al.—I was informed that it was listed under K-9. Get it?

E. J. E.  
GEN. HAIG is now within a mile of Hoogs.

PASS the Haig and Hoogs. R. L. T.

## How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matter of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is inclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright: 1918: By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

### VACCINATION DE GUERRE.

THE secretary of the treasury has issued a statement urging persons in charge of plants engaged in the manufacture of war materials to require every employee to be vaccinated against smallpox and typhoid fever as it is now done in the case of our military forces.

The letter says: "From the standpoint of health conservation and labor efficiency it is imperative that such communicable diseases as smallpox and typhoid fever be prevented in all establishments manufacturing materials for the federal government. This is of special importance at the present time in view of the constant movement of labor from one locality to another, which facilitates so greatly the spread of disease."

The experience of every civilized country shows that complete protection is furnished against smallpox by vaccination and temporary immunity against typhoid by inoculation with typhoid vaccine.

"There have been several isolated outbreaks of smallpox in establishments engaged in the production of war materials through imported labor. These outbreaks not only cause the quarantine of the personnel but also seriously interfere with the production of materials necessary for the conduct of the war."

The theory of the treasury department is that if it is good to protect the soldier against these diseases it is also good to protect the civilian worker. The man who furnishes him with ammunition against them. More than a year ago I learned that the Du Pont company would not employ a man who has not been vaccinated against these two diseases. To this policy they ascribe the fact that they have been able to build and maintain several mushroom villages and to keep up their production of ammunition. Their imported labor has not brought contagion and quarantine into their factories.

On the other hand, Health Commissioner Robertson of Chicago informs me that on one day this week Chicago inspectors found twelve and one-half million imported laborers in two large factories. Both of these establishments were doing government work. One of the establishments was furnishing badly polluted water for drinking purposes. Several times employees have had to pay damages for typhoid among employees due to bad water furnished by the employer.

There is no question as to the wisdom of the letter sent out by the secretary of the treasury. We hope that it will be followed up and employers not complying with the request penalized in some way. Assuming that the secretary of the treasury knows what he is talking about, and somehow we have gotten into the habit of accepting his opinions as good, why should not all employers follow the lead?

Some of the most successful employers in Chicago, men who employ hundreds or thousands of help, have followed this policy with regard to smallpox for nineteen years. They have not had any particular amount of friction. It has saved them from periodic smallpox scares. I have noticed no tendency on their part to go back to the old policy. If they have learned it worked, what is there to be afraid of?

MEAT HIGH IN PROTEIN.  
C. F. writes: "May I ask you to indicate to me the best source of high protein, and find it hard to obtain satisfactory food traveling around. I eat a little chicken or fish once or twice a week, use no alcohol, and eat mostly

vegetables and fruit. I was told to eliminate beans and green peas. Am 53 years old and my blood pressure now is 170. It was up to 210 and I had constant headache and pain in top of the head. Can I eat meat again, or must I persist in a vegetable diet?"

REPLY.  
You had better stay away from meat entirely until you are on firmer ground. Fish and chicken are meats. The nearer you come to living on bread, cereals, potatoes, sugar, butter and other greases, vegetables of all kinds and fruits of all kinds the better it will be for you. Among the foods high in protein are meat, including fish and poultry, eggs, quail, cheese, dried peas and beans, macaroni, almonds and peanuts.

EGGS AND HIVES.  
Grandfather writes: "I have a grandchild, aged 7, who is bothered with hives. In a recent answer you asked R. C. M. if a child troubled with hives eats eggs. Your answer leaves us in doubt as to whether eggs induce hives or are good for the patient. Please answer—are eggs good or bad food, in moderation, for one afflicted with hives?"

REPLY.  
Eggs in moderation induce hives in some persons subject to the disease. Or eggs are good for some people subject to hives and bad for others. If a person is hypersensitive to eggs, which is usually the case, the only way to find out what protein causes hives is to experiment. Home experimenting consists in trying out different foods and noting what hives develop or not. Identical experimentation consists in vaccinating the arm with egg and other proteins.

TWO HOURS AFTER MEALS.  
Thankful writes: "I have been suffering with nervous indigestion lately, and should like to know if certain exercises, which I have known to help others, could be taken directly after meals or some time after?"

REPLY.  
It is better to exercise before meals or to wait at least one hour and better, two. If the exercises are violent these rules are necessary.

BABY FOOD FORMULA.  
L. F. K. writes: "My baby girl, born April 1, 1917, weighs 12 pounds, six months old, is getting seven ounces of milk every four hours. The formula is twenty-one ounces certified milk (whole), fifteen ounces water, and one-half ounce dextrin-maltose No. 2. All boiled together. She gets five feedings a day. Her weight at birth was five pounds. Do you think the formula rich enough in milk, and is seven ounces enough?"

REPLY.  
Your formula is a little rich, but you have not hurt her to date, and you are not liable to do so. The milk is good, and she is thriving. The formula is right. Do not strengthen the formula until cool weather. Do not increase the sugar even then.

WOULD BAR FROM ARMY.  
G. M. writes: "(1) Does a definitely diagnosed chronic case of cirrhosis of the liver, hypertrophied, with considerable enlargement of the liver, and a high blood pressure invariably go with the hypertrophied condition, or does such pressure attend only the atrophied state? (2) Is this hypertrophied condition, when of five or more years' standing, deemed curable?"

REPLY.  
1. Yes.  
2. There is no necessary connection between hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver and high blood pressure.  
3. Cirrhosis of the liver is not regarded as curable. It would be disposed to doubt the accuracy of a diagnosis of hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver if the case was in fair condition after five years.

RUSS ELBOWS WITH U-BOATS; STILL LIVES  
The German U-boat is not an unfamiliar object now to Chief Engineer John Johnson of a Norwegian vessel, who has just written of his experiences to his sister, who lives at 59 East Huron street.

The first of Johnson's exploits of this sort occurred in the spring of 1917. He was engineer on one of two steamers which were both bound for England from Egersund, Norway. When a mine was laid out from the Norwegian coast they were commanded by a German U-boat to stop. An officer and two men boarded one of the steamers and after looking through its papers took the Norwegian captain and the papers on board the U-boat at the same time ordering the entire crew into lifeboats.

Then the German officer and the two German sailors from the U-boat got into one of the lifeboats, which was in command of Engineer John Johnson, and with revolvers in hand forced the men to row over to the other steamer, whose crew had abandoned it at the command of the captain of the U-boat.

After taking possession of the papers of the second steamer the Germans returned to the lifeboat; the U-boat came up between the two steamers and was about to torpedo them both, when suddenly an English submarine appeared. The German U-boat submerged immediately, taking with it the Norwegian captain from the first steamer.

When the three Germans in the lifeboat saw the English submarine they took off their caps and coats and threw themselves down in the boat and begged the Norwegians not to give them away. The two steamers were saved by the unexpected appearance of the English submarine and the crews went back to the ships. They returned to Egersund, taking the three Germans with them to Norway, where they are now interned.

The Norwegian captain who was on the German steamer when it was torpedoed returned from Germany three months later. Following this experience Chief Engineer Johnson had a second experience in having his steamer Norway torpedoed on the Atlantic coast on March 1, 1918. He writes as follows to his sister:

"Dear Sister: We were on the way to the Norfords from Dakar, Africa, to Gibraltar when a German U-boat turned up and gave a shot at a signal boat, which the Norfords naturally obeyed at once. The U-boat put a prize crew on board the Norfords (forty armed men) and several guns and set up a wireless outfit. Then they when it submerged and the Norfords crew told us to 'obey to the letter or we would be shot down without warning.' I, as head engineer, had the responsibility of the engines, and each of the others was given his special duty."

## CAMOUFLAGE

[From the Montreal Daily Star.]



## The FRIEND of the SOLDIER

The Friend of the Soldier will cooperate with the war risk insurance bureau of the treasury department, 1807 Stock Exchange building, Chicago, and with the committee of the Chicago Bar association on legal assistance to soldiers and sailors, 105 West Monroe street.

Address inquiries to Friend of the Soldier, "Chicago Tribune." Answers to as many as possible will be published in this department. To insure a personal reply an addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. No attention will be paid to anonymous letters.

SAILOR'S ALLOTMENT.  
Chicago, Sept. 13.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—My husband has been in the navy for four children, ranging from 11 to 17 years of age. Having registered, I would like to know if it is likely that I will be called? My son will be 18 years old next January. Will he be subject to the draft after he reaches 18? He helps support the family. I am a fruit pedler and cannot do all kinds of work, as I am quite deaf and have weak eyes. Will have to change my occupation?

REPLY.  
From the facts given in your letter and according to the present regulations you will not be called for service. Your son will be subject to the draft after he reaches 18. Whether he will be inducted into active service on account of his support to the family will depend on the regulations then in force. We advise that you seek a personal board regarding your occupation.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.  
Albion, N. Y., Sept. 14.—(Friend of the Soldier.)—Will you please tell me in which division is Company L, Three Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry, American E. F. I. M. J. S. Ninetieth division.

SEE WAR RISK BUREAU.  
Chicago, Sept. 1



## PACKERS CAN'T REMOVE STAIN FOR \$25,000,000

Wash. C. Butler Tells of Past Damage Done by U. S. Trade Board.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—(Special.)—Chicagoans commissioned in the army today were:

Second Lieutenant, quartermaster corps—Edward W. Collins, 3808 Alameda street; Abraham H. Sherr, 4229 Prairie avenue; James K. Henderson, Thirtieth and Indiana avenues; Robert H. Smith, 215 East Fifty-seventh street.

Second Lieutenant, quartermaster corps—Edward W. Collins, 3808 Alameda street; Abraham H. Sherr, 4229 Prairie avenue; James K. Henderson, Thirtieth and Indiana avenues; Robert H. Smith, 215 East Fifty-seventh street.

First Lieutenant, medical corps—Maurice P. Seider, 3225 West Twelfth street.

Second Lieutenant, sanitary corps—Harold H. Swift, 4845 Ellis avenue.

Second Lieutenant, air service (aeronautics)—Frank L. Brown, 3041 Flournoy street.

Chaplain with rank of first lieutenant—Victor R. Pearson, 616 Lake street, Evanston.

## NEW COMMISSIONS

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## BRISBANE TELLS HOW HE BOUGHT HIS NEWSPAPER

Borrowed \$375,000 from C. W. Feigenspan, a Newark Brewer.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—In Harrisburg, Pa., last Saturday, A. Mitchell Palmer, federal custodian of alien property and one of the original Wilson men, addressing the Pennsylvania state Democratic committee, declared he had gathered proof that German brewers in the United States, in association with the United States Brewers' association, furnished several hundred thousand dollars to buy a newspaper in one of the chief cities of the nation, which Mr. Palmer declared was fighting the battle of the liquor traffic "under the shadow of the dome of the capital."

The Washington Times, bought from Frank A. Munsey a little more than a year ago by Arthur Brisbane is the only newspaper "under the shadow of the dome of the capital" which has recently changed hands, so far as is known.

Yesterday the Washington Herald, published by C. T. Brainerd, called upon Mr. Palmer to give the name of the paper to which he referred.

Borrowed \$350,000.

Today in the Times Mr. Brisbane publishes an editorial statement that to buy the Times he borrowed \$375,000 through a loan arranged for him by C. W. Feigenspan, a brewer, and president of the Federal Trust company of Newark, N. J., and the further statement that he still owes Mr. Munsey \$250,000.

Mr. Brisbane says in his statement: "The Washington Times is 100 per cent my property."

"It was purchased from Frank A. Munsey for \$500,000, of which sum—\$250,000 is still due Mr. Munsey."

Friend of Beer Twenty Years.

"To buy the Times and put a losing property on a paying basis I required approximately half a million dollars."

"Mr. C. W. Feigenspan, president of the Federal Trust company of Newark, N. J., is a friend of mine, and a brewer. As every newspaper editor in the country knows, I have for more than twenty years advocated as a temperance measure the suppression of whisky traffic and the encouragement of light wine and light beer."

"At my request Mr. Feigenspan agreed that he would arrange for me a loan of \$500,000. It turned out that I required a less amount; \$375,000 was sufficient for the expenses involved in putting the Washington Times on a paying basis."

"This amount I borrowed from Mr. Feigenspan. And the money, in due course, will be repaid, with interest."

Those at the meeting were Senator J. B. Kendrick of Wyoming, E. W. Tomlinson of Denver, H. C. Wallace of Des Moines, E. L. Burke of Omaha, former Gov. Joseph M. Carey of Cheyenne, Dwight Heard of Phoenix, E. C. Lester of Texas, W. I. Stubbs of Kansas, and I. T. Fryer of Texas.

## FIVE SOLDIERS KILLED IN WRECK, OFFICIAL REPORT

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Five soldiers were killed and at least twenty-four injured in the wreck last night of a troop train near Marshfield, Mo. This was announced tonight by the war department.

U. S. Inquiry Begun.

Springfield, Mo., Sept. 18.—A federal investigation to place responsibility for the head on collision of a freight train and a troop train on the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, near Marshfield, last night, was begun today by the department of justice and representatives of the railroad administration. A coroner's jury viewed the bodies of the dead, and an inquest will be held tomorrow.

The total number of dead, according to unofficial sources, is now placed at fourteen. No list of the dead, however, was available.

## STATE OFFICIALS PRAISE WORK OF BAKERS IN WAR

Gov. Frank Lowden and Harry A. Wheeler, who addressed the national convention of master bakers at the Hotel Sherman yesterday, hailed the baking industry as being the first to step forward and place at the disposal of the government all its professional knowledge and research.

Gov. Lowden told how, with the patriotic cooperation of the baking industry, this country had been able to ship 120,000,000 bushels of wheat to our allies without having to resort to the use of food tickets or any of the drastic systems of European countries. "Only a short time ago, at a meeting of the War Industry board in Washington, cereal manufacturers who have been using 40,000 tons of steel a year in the manufacture of their product, agreed to use only 15,000 tons, thereby saving 30,000 tons yearly to ship overseas," Mr. Wheeler said.

## Shoe Salesmen and Saleswomen WANTED

50 Highest Type Shoe Salesmen and Saleswomen or persons with such other experience as would make them valuable for this service.

Best pay. Call and talk it over with Mr. J. E. Wicks.

**The Gutter Shoe Co.**  
PALMER HOUSE - 123 STATE ST., SOUTH  
Chicago's "Greatest-Oldest" Shoe Store  
Established 1882

## The Manitou Habit Is World-Wide

Bottled directly at its famous spring—in Colorado—right here in America—Manitou Water goes the world over with its nature-charged goodness unimpaired—the delight of home and club alike.

Manitou is the only nature-charged water sold in America. You will drink Manitou because it is so good. You will keep on drinking it because it's the thing to do. Manitou is a distinction and a fine habit.

Manitou Water and bottle are imitated, but the original Manitou is known by the American eagle on the cap. Delivered in your home by the better druggists and grocers.

THE MANITOU MINERAL WATER COMPANY  
Manitou, Colorado, at Colorado Springs  
CHICAGO OFFICE  
1284 North American Bldg. Tel. Cent. 3779 and Cent. 3770



ORIGINAL **Manitou** SPARKLING SPRING WATER  
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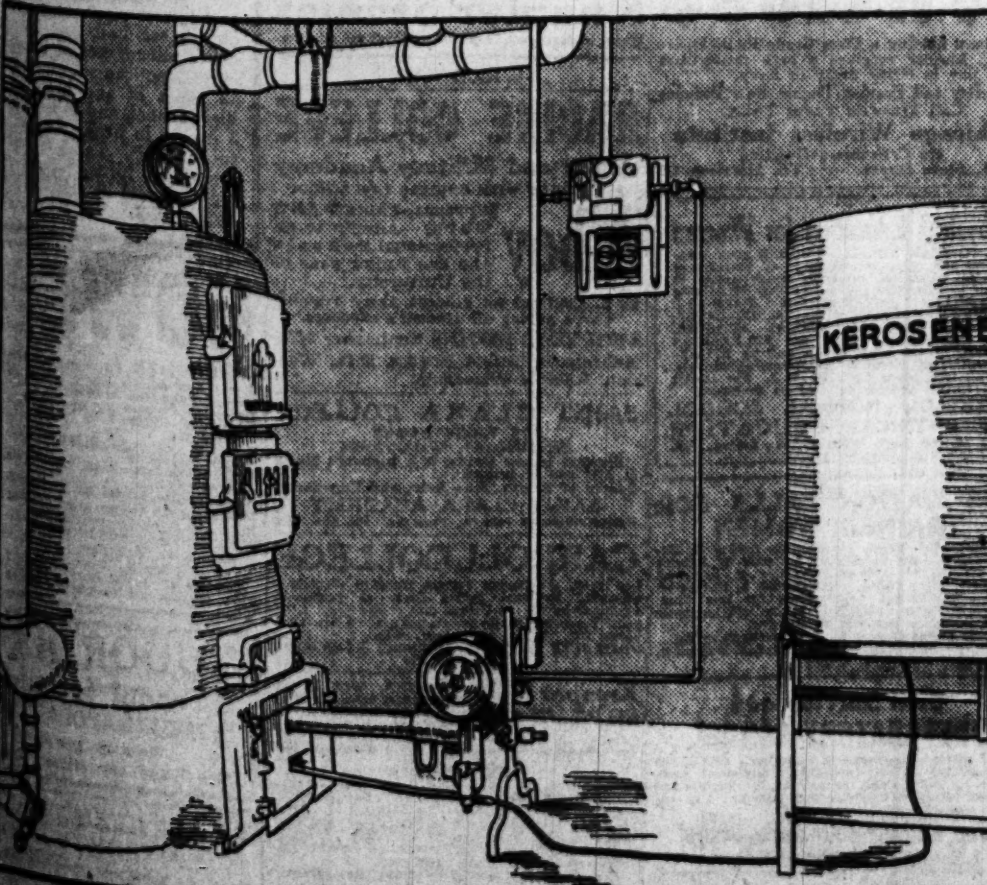
## DON'T WORRY ABOUT COAL!

# Heat Your House With Kerosene

Without Altering Your Present Heating Apparatus

## THE DOBLE-DETROIT SYSTEM OF HOUSE HEATING BURNS KEROSENE INSTEAD OF COAL

IT CAN BE INSTALLED IN A FEW HOURS IN ANY TYPE OF HEATING SYSTEM—LARGE OR SMALL—STEAM—HOT WATER—HOT AIR



## Install the Doble-Detroit System Now! Be Prepared for Winter!

It will heat your house more satisfactorily than with coal at about the same fuel cost. It burns kerosene without smoke, soot or smell—impossible with coal or gas fire. It is simple in construction and operation. It burns cold-sprayed kerosene—not vaporized or gasified. It regulates the temperature of the house automatically by thermostat control and requires no further attention after once being set.

See a Complete Installation in Steam Heating Apparatus at Our Show Room—415 Rush Street, Chicago.

IF YOU CANNOT CALL FOR PERSONAL INSPECTION WRITE FOR OUR DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET.













## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—We were just commencing to wear our skirts longer when Paris, like the famous "butcher," whose name was Stout, he cut our petticoats all round about. The new skirts—many of them, at least—were just coming over from the Paris ateliers are so skimpy they would make a Highlander feel a little nervous. Would you believe it, some of these recent skirts are actually sixteen inches above the ground!

If one saw the skirts alone one might think that patriotism was back of the scissors. This, however, is before one glimpses the new suit coats. These are so long that they actually resemble a separate coat more than they do a skirt coat. Some of them are five inches above the skirt line, others are only three. Thus it would seem that only skirts have any obligation to economy.

These long-coat-skirt suits are developed in velours de laine, gabardine, and velvet. Although generally made with high fur collars, the suit shown here—one of navy gabardine—shows the flat Louis Treize collar.

## Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

## Corn Meal Short Cake.

The great progress made in corn meal cookery has caused so greatly in enabling us to vary our diet that this fact alone will prevent us from giving up the pure corn bread in a minute.

One of the older type of corn breads which has come again into a vogue is the limited popularity is that named spider corn bread. There are numerous variations of this recipe, but that printed in farmers' bulletin 565 four years ago is as good as need be.

One and one-half cups of corn meal, two cups of sour milk, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, two eggs, and two tablespoons of butter. Mix the dry ingredients. Add the wet and beat well. Place the batter in a frying pan, melt it, and grease the pan well. Heat the pan and turn in the mixture. Place in a hot oven and cook twenty minutes. This serves six people.

A thick bottomed iron spider with a short handle is undoubtedly the best utensil for this, but one of cast aluminum with a removable handle is also good. The original spider cake was undoubtedly cooked on a deep bed of hot coals, and, being so, it could burn. A deep bed of coals on a cover over it would do the same work.

To make this bread oven, as well as the pan, should be greased. A temperature of 600 degrees is probably the best, although oven differs. The pan, being hot, sends it up at once and the cake then has to spend little time in the oven. It is a quarter thickness or more. The heat browns it top and bottom deliciously. If white corn meal is used in this recipe the bread made will serve well for a short cake for some vegetable filling, especially for creamed celery. The coarser stems of celery cut in small bits, cooked in a covered kettle with a little water twenty minutes and then finished in a white sauce makes the preparation.

For a cup of these pieces allow three-fourths of a cup of water, which will probably cook down to half a cup. Use this half cup of water for the sauce. Prepare the sauce by just melting a tablespoon of butter, blending with it a tablespoon of milk, and a half of flour, adding to it a half cup of milk, and cooking with stirring until almost thickened, then add the celery, cooking water, and all the remaining ingredients with some stirring for at least ten minutes. The least bit of paprika may be sprinkled over it after it is in the cake. More butter may be added at the last to make it richer, or the cake may be split and buttered.

This cake will likely split almost of itself. When a batter is poured in on hot fat in this way the bread when done will split almost of itself, usually.

A more generous amount of celery may be used. The white corn meal bread buried in it will hardly be distinguished from one of wheat flour.

## MOVIE ACTRESSES AND THEIR HAIR

Did it ever occur to you that every movie actress you have seen has lovely hair, while the most popular count their curls as their chief beauty? In fact, many are leading ladies just because of their attractive locks. Inquiry among them discloses the fact that they bring out all the natural beauty of their hair by careful shampooing, not with any soap or make-shift, but with a simple mixture by putting a teaspoonful of Canthar (which they get from the druggist) in a cup of hot water and applying this instead of soap. This full cup of shampoo liquid is enough so it is easy to apply it to all the hair instead of just the top of the head. After it is used, the hair dries rapidly with uniform color, "sandy," smooth, and soft and is desired and entirely disappears. The hair is so fluffy that it looks much heavier than it is, its luster and softness are delightful. Advertisement.

## THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDEN

BY J. F. H. HEIDE.  
No. 197.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—I find my apple tree full of leaves which show gray spots with a red margin and a leaf gall in the center of each spot, like the inclosed specimen. (1) What causes it? (2) Is it harmful? (3) What to do?—F. R. W. M. D.

A.—(1) Pear leaf blister mite, a microscopic insect, having several generations in the season, infests the leaves from spring till fall, and hibernates in the scales of the leaf buds. (2) Mildly, in extreme cases it causes leaves and even some of the fruit to fall. (3) The dormant winter spray with lime-sulphur gets this pest also.

Q.—(1) My Hubbard squash are blooming and running all over the garden. Can I cut them back to let the strength go into the squashes that are on the vines? (2) How can I tell when the winter squashes are ready to use and when should they be stored for the winter? (3) I bought Hubbard squash last winter, but they spoiled in a real country cellar before we got them eaten. Do they not keep all winter? (4) What is necessary in harvesting and storing to make them keep?

B. Q.—(1) Yes, if at least four leaves are left beyond the outer squash. (2) Use or store when full grown, with hard shells before frost. (3) Probably too much humidity in the cellar, due to lack of ventilation. The Hubbard is the best keeper of the squashes and will endure till spring if correctly harvested and stored, though reported to shrink 20 per cent by Jan. 1. (4) Harvest with the stem on, without bruising or rough handling, leave to dry in the sun for two or three days, bring in gently on a dry day and store on shelves at 45 to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, preferably 45 to 50. Keep them dry and pick them over gently about Christmas.

Q.—(1) When the time to plant house radish and where do you get it? (2) When and how deep should multiple onions be planted?—W. D. K.

A.—(1) In April, as soon as the ground is open. Sets may be bought at the seed house. (2) In April, the top of the bulb an inch below the surface.

Q.—(1) What will be best for a winter hanging basket at a sunny window in the dining room? (2) What can I use in a fern dish on the table there? (3) What could I grow in a jardiniere standing in a dark corner of the living room? (4) Will a lilac bush from the plant in October? (5) Whom can I get to do this for me?—E. M.

A.—(1) Ivy leafed geranium for flowering, Boston ferns for foliage, waxy-leaved and German ivy for drooping. (2) Ferns, small palms, dracaenas, small Pandanus utilis, Asparagus plumosus, etc. (3) Pandanus utilis and the green foliage variety of Aspidistra. (4) Yes. (5) The cemetery gardener.

## Pastor Wins Bride from War Bureau Job

The Rev. John E. Flockhart of Omaha, Neb., was married yesterday to Miss Gwendolyn Wolfe, a society woman. Miss Gwendolyn Wolfe is the daughter of St. Andrew's Episcopal church in Omaha, which he founded not long ago. Miss Wolfe is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wolfe of Omaha. A dispatch from the Nebraska city gives the following details of the romance:

The Rev. Mr. Flockhart for some time has had an application pending for an army chaplainship, but has not yet been commissioned. Miss Wolfe was kindergarten teacher at an Omaha school and had passed the government examination for a position in the war relief insurance bureau. She had accepted the position, and left Omaha Tuesday evening, expecting to be gone six months, the limit of her leave from school. That same evening her fiancé was a guest at her home. Friends in Omaha surmise that the wedding was suddenly decided upon by the couple.

Miss Wolfe was accompanied to Chicago by Mrs. Taylor Tyner, wife of the Rev. Taylor Tyner of Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Tyner is on her way to meet her husband in New York on his return from overseas work with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Wolfe had bought her ticket through to Washington.

The Rev. Leslie Potter of St. Simon's church, Chicago, who married the couple, was formerly rector at St. Matthew's church of Omaha, where he baptized Miss Wolfe, who is organist at that church.

## Miss Muriel Young Tells How Cuticura Healed Her Eczema

"I was taken sick, and then broke out on my face, and afterwards on my body. I was treated but it did not seem to help. The eczema started in small pimples, afterwards becoming blisters, and were like a hard crust and were very sore. They itched until I could not stand to have any clothes on, and I could not sleep at night for about six months."

"I was told to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment so I got them and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was healed." (Signed) Miss Muriel Young, Brickton, Minn., Jan. 28, 1918.

You may rely on Cuticura to cure your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples and blotches, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chapping. Besides the Soap has no superior.

Science Does Wonders FOR THE DEAF

Write for FREE information about this NEW INVENTION

The Neighborhood Co., Dept. 29  
29 East Madison Street Chicago, U.S.A.

## But They Really Should Keep You Guessing, Y'know!

## "THE GIRL WHO CAME BACK"

Produced by Famous Players-Lasky.

Directed by Robert G. Vignola.

THE CAST:

Lola Hartner.....Ethel Clayton

George Bayard.....Theodore Roberts

Michael Hartner.....Charles West

Governor Burton.....James Neill

Ralph Burton.....Charles West

Doyle.....Jack Brannall

By Mae Thine.

It's always a surprise when they "come back," isn't it? A rise or fall never astonishes us much, but on the whole we are usually unprepared for the revival of the unit. Some pessimists will tell you that a woman is never totally reclaimed. Ethel Clayton in the picture under discussion, which is a version of the stage success "Leah Kleehna," furnishes the other side of the argument.

The play was probably much stronger in the picture. The latter, though in competent hands, as a glance at the cast will show you, lacks the essential quality of suspense. You are shown almost by diagram just how the pearls were stolen and who steals them, which is too bad.

"The Girl Who Came Back" is one Lola Hartner, daughter of a thief, same being Theodore Roberts, who can portray equally well any character from an absent minded college professor to a Fagin. She is an apt pupil in the art of lock breaking and knows the average safe combinations as she knows her name.

After a rescue at sea, however, by an unknown hero, she experiences a change of heart, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that her father and his assistant can persuade her to help them further in their nefarious undertakings.

She is sent to get the Bayard pearls. George Bayard, whom we are told is a "believer in the under dog," discovers her in the act of theft. He proves to be the man who has rescued her from shipwreck—it is always thus in pictures—and she gives him her word of honor that she will never steal again.

But—after her departure the pearls are missing! As I said before, you are shown just who takes them, which of course is all the same as reading the last chapter of a book first. Anyhow, beautiful Lola keeps her word. She goes out on a farm, where she does most of the dirty work, milking and such—which, of course, she wouldn't be apt to do outside the theater. It is here the "believer in the under dog" discovers her and proposes a rural right in the middle of a prospective potato field. His own fiancée, it seems, has broken their engagement. Practically every member of the cast has a large part to play. Doubtless this will put the picture across in pretty good shape.

## Society Girl on Stage.

Miss Susan Given of the Great Northern Players company, now playing at the Great Northern Hippodrome, is sister of Mrs. Trixie Linn, Lake Forest society woman. Miss Given has been with the company for three weeks and appears this week in "It Pays to Advertise," in its condensed form. Under the new policy of management, in Chicago, she is the leading lady, with Miss Edith Ellis as the leading spirit, the theater is giving in addition to its regular show condensed versions of famous plays under the direction of Washington Post.

Miss Given will take the part of Joan Carr in "Stop Thief," to be shown next week. Until becoming associated with the Great Northern company Miss Given had never appeared on the stage for an army chaplainship, but has not yet been commissioned. Miss Wolfe was kindergarten teacher at an Omaha school and had passed the government examination for a position in the war relief insurance bureau. She had accepted the position, and left Omaha Tuesday evening, expecting to be gone six months, the limit of her leave from school. That same evening her fiancé was a guest at her home. Friends in Omaha surmise that the wedding was suddenly decided upon by the couple.

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## CHARLES RAY

As He Will Appear in His Coming Liberty Loan Film.



## Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 in thrift stamps for each childish saying printed. The story told must never have been printed in any magazine or paper. It is not possible to acknowledge or return unsuitable contributions. Please write on one side of the paper. Address bright sayings to Auntie Sue, "Tribune," Chicago.

Carlton was being brought up to have elevator manners, as well as other education along Lord Chesterfield lines. One day in an elevator at the Masonic temple he startled the other passengers by emphatically saying: "Papa, mamma, if I take off my cap these other gentlemen will take zero's off, too." All hats were doffed on the instant with a hearty laugh at the baby's reproach.

Like most minister's families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of a family of six, until one morning her father told her of a baby sister that had come in the night. "Well," she said, after due thought, "I suppose it's all right, papa, but I would rather the doctor would have given us the money to buy new shoes, as us kids need them worse than we do a new baby."

Two little boys were discussing what they were going to be when they were men.

One boy, whose father is a motorbus driver, said: "I'm going to be a motorbus conductor and then I can have all the rides I want."

The other boy said: "I don't care; I'm going to be a plumber and then I can have all the plums I want."

Many sufferers from eczema or similar skin troubles have found Resinol Ointment invaluable in stopping the itching, in soothing and cooling the irritated skin, and in most cases, clearing the trouble away.

Its gentle, harmless ingredients make it safe for use on the tenderest skin, and it is so nearly flesh colored that it may be used without hesitation on exposed surfaces.

Ask your druggist for it.

Resinol does stop itching and relieve eczema

Many sufferers from eczema or similar skin troubles have found Resinol Ointment invaluable in stopping the itching, in soothing and cooling the irritated skin, and in most cases, clearing the trouble away.

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## First Gray Hair Proved a Blessing

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

WAS IT YOU?

One never speaks of her without applying the most extravagant phrases to her gorgeous hair!

"It cost me a good many weeps," she confided. "When the first gray hair was discovered I was only 27. I had visions of decrepit old age before another year had passed. And my husband, being a good looking blonde youngster at the time, I was more fearful of my future being severed from his by some younger looking girl than I have ever been since."

"Within the few following years it grayed quickly and then it turned perfectly white, so that I was as white haired at 35 as I am now. I was flattered by the best man in the world, so that my fears in that direction were groundless. But I will confess that the graying hairs were a blessing, in that they kept me stepping lively, as to my clothes and my skin. I must, but if there was any way of making an asset out of it I would find it. It served, too, to make me keep my weight down. I realized if I kept from getting fat in spite of the hair it would keep the years down as well."

At 40 this woman is perfectly beautiful and an adoring husband tells it to her frequently. She has big brown eyes and skin like a baby's, the latter the result of care, not just happenchance! And not a line in either face or neck, also the result of care and massage. And the cause of her constant vigilance is her best beauty asset.

She has a wealth of hair and she dresses it beautifully, the result of careful study. In shampooing it she adds a little bluing to the last rinsing water and she dries it with extra care to keep it from streaking. She washes it frequently.

And don't think she has been doing nothing all these years but worrying about herself and primping. She has undertaken.

Francis Hackett, editor and critic for the New Republic Magazine, is engaged to be married to Miss Signe Toksvig now on the editorial staff of that publication. Miss Toksvig is a graduate of Cornell and was born in Denmark.

Mr. Hackett was for some years editor of the Friday Book Review of the Chicago Evening Post.

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## ART CHIEF

Hollander to Be Head of Institute Department of Design.

Some years ago Brodus, Dutch authority on art, characterized Hermann Rosse as one of the coming men of Holland.

That, perhaps, is the best compliment he has ever received. Mr. Rosse is now one of the best known of modern designers. Among his most successful work is the interior decoration of the Peace palace at The Hague, and the decoration of the Dutch section of the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco.

The Art Institute finds it a source of gratification that it has been able to bring him to Chicago. Mr. Rosse is to be the head of the department of design at the institute. He received an invitation from the Rotterdam Academy of Fine Arts to come to its department of design almost simultaneously with the invitation he received from the Art Institute.

four healthy children, one now in the navy, and she's one of the busiest workers in my acquaintance. All of which goes to prove the first gray hair isn't the beginning of the end at all.

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## Craft

and vigor to the hair—wonder, and destroy your

AFT positively conditions even have itching falling hair or dandruff. It costs, no dyes, and only 1%

d stores. guarantee.

CO., Chicago

## The Theatre

ne very thin ches and run a hot flame, outside only, cheese melts bread. But cheese is a liberal

Buttermilk does it. Light, porous cakes or delicious waffles every morning from

## Uncle Jerry

Pancake Flour Contains powdered buttermilk. Ask for the Yellow package

## WOMEN'S RELIEF

## PARK

## MATINEE

## NECK

## FACE

## INVESTED

## \$7,500

## DAILY

## 1,000

## PEOPLE

## 400

## ARENIC

## ARTISTS

## 3 R.

## TRAINS

## 500

## HORSES

## BIGGEST

## 700

## ON EAST

## Right!

## ONDAY

## BEDS

## AGONY

## ESTRA

## CK STOCK

## Now On Sale

## LOOK!

## HARRY FOX

## MOSTLY GIL

## BURY

## SOCIETY and Entertainments

## Chicago Colony at Oconomowoc Will Return by Oct. 1

By Oct. 1 the Oconomowoc colony in Wisconsin will be practically deserted, as many of the summer residents intend to leave their cottages about that time. Mrs. George W. Dixon, who has been at the colony since the first of the season, will come to the city on Oct. 1. Mrs. Arthur Dixon, who has been at the colony since the first of the season, will come to the city on Oct. 1. Mrs. Arthur Dixon, who has been at the colony since the first of the season, will come to the city on Oct. 1.

Mrs. William J. Chambers of 1190 Lake Street returned yesterday from a visit to the Oconomowoc colony. Mrs. Chambers, who has been at the colony since the first of the season, will come to the city on Oct. 1. Mrs. Chambers, who has been at the colony since the first of the season, will come to the city on Oct. 1.

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Mrs. William J. Chambers

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## Churches Uniting as a War Measure; Some Permanently

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

For the sake of economy, fellowship, and patriotism, several churches of various denominations in Chicago and suburbs are getting together either in federation or in organic union. Among these federations are the Monroe Street Christian and the California Avenue Congregational churches, which will hold separate services for the last time next Sunday and hold a joint service the following Sunday and thereafter until the close of the war; the First Baptist and the Memorial Church of Christ, which will meet together next Sunday in the Memorial Church of Christ, and thereafter until the close of the war; the Downer's Grove Methodist Episcopal church, which have taken steps toward federation during the war.

Churches which have recently come together in organic union are the following: The Leavitt Street Congregational and New First Congregational churches, the Central Park and Eighth Presbyterian churches, the United Congregations using the Central Park building and taking the name of the New Eighth Presbyterian church; the St. Mark's, St. Alban's, and Transfiguration Protestant Episcopal churches, which have united for the purpose of erecting a new church on a new site, and the Humboldt Park English and Humboldt Park Swedish Methodist Episcopal churches. Other churches discussing union are the First and Sixth Presbyterian, the Third and Jefferson Park Presbyterian, and the Western Avenue and Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal churches.

Asks Sunday Movies for Evanston. Ald. T. S. Roberts of the Evanston city council has submitted an amendment to the city code providing for the operation of moving picture shows in Evanston on Sunday.

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## Women in Wartime

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

By way of making stronger the bond between America and France the American Association of Colleges has offered scholarships to 250 French girls, the French government has appropriated 75,000 francs for their expenses to this country, and in a few days fifty of these young women will arrive in Chicago to be distributed in various midwestern colleges where they will gain their first experience in educational methods. Miss L. H. De Jagneau, teacher of romance languages at Lewis Institute, is chairman of a committee of the Chicago College club, which is planning a welcome for the French girls.

Club women of the United States, represented by thirty-eight members of the board of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are devoting their attention to the Chicago French girls, almost exclusively to discussions of work now in progress and that to be undertaken in the coming year. A special drive for the sale of war savings stamps is being made this week by a corps of women workers under Mrs. Bernard J. Mahoney, 714 North Pine avenue, postal director for the Austin district.

Mrs. John Hardin will preside today at the opening of a new child welfare station at Marshall Field & Co.'s retail store on the fourth floor near the toy department.

The workrooms of the Red Cross Navy auxiliary on the nineteenth floor of the Stevens building will be open evenings hereafter.

"Frolic" for Fighters.

The Logan Square Social center extends an invitation to soldiers and sailors to attend a "fall frolic" to be held in Cedric hall, opposite the Logan square terminal station of the Logan Square "L" next Sunday afternoon.

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## OBITUARY.

Japanese Statesman

Dead After Policy Fails

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18.—Viscount Ichiro Motono, who resigned as minister of foreign affairs of Japan four months ago, died at Tokyo yesterday from a stomach trouble with which he had suffered for a long time.

He had suffered a relapse from what appeared to be a partial recovery recently following the unfavorable reception which was given to his proposition to renew the pressure upon China for adoption of the proposed far-reaching Sino-Japanese agreement.

ELBERT WRIGHT SHIRK, who formerly resided in Chicago, died at his residence in Pasadena, Cal., Saturday. He was 60 years old. He was born in Peru, Ind. For many years he has been the head of a number of banking institutions and business enterprises in Indiana. He was a member of the Chicago, Chicago Athletic, South Shore Country, and Saddle and Cycle clubs.

MRS. ALICE MONCURE PAYNTER, 88 years old, widow of the Rev. Henry Martyn Paynter, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel P. Carter, 5953 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. Paynter was a daughter of Judge R. C. L. Moncure, for years president of the Supreme court of Virginia and a cousin of Gen. Peyton C. March.

LIUT. C. RAYMOND JAMES, 315 Lawrence avenue, killed in an airplane accident in Texas last Friday, will be buried in Montclair, N. J. Services will be held yesterday at the Buena Memorial church. Liut. James leaves a widow.

THOMAS F. PIERCE, twenty years a member of the state board of equalization from Kewanee, died last night. He was one of the best known Republicans in Illinois. He was 80 years old.

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## SHERMAN SEEKS SMALL'S DEFEAT FOR CHAIRMAN

Senator on Way to State  
Capital to Look After  
His Fences.

Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman is on his way to Illinois with five in his eye. He will be in Springfield before sunrise and he proposes to go the route in attempting to defeat State Treasurer Len Small for the chairmanship of the new Republican state committee.

Senator Sherman's term expires with the election of 1920. The general understanding is that he will be a candidate for reelection. That he will have downstate opposition is no longer a question. Regardless of any political discussions, with or without authority from persons who might be supposed to have influence, the general impression is rampant that there will be a free for all primary battle for the Republican nomination for the Sherman seat unless perchance there is a decided change in the present Illinois direct primary law.

1920 Depends on 1918.  
With the Republican state convention coming along tomorrow all of the surface indications tend to the belief that Senator Sherman has as much at stake as has any individual Republican possibility on either the federal or the state ticket of 1920. It seems to be the agreed verdict of experienced politicians that the Republican chances in Illinois in 1920—and this also goes for the Chicago majority next spring—depends absolutely upon the ability of Republicans to win out the state in November.

Must Win in November.  
This seems to be the main chance that confronts Republicans as they start for the state convention, to be

held in the state arsenal at Springfield tomorrow. The potential candidates for United States senator and for governor have precisely that angle in view. They all know, regardless of preliminary cautions, that the Republicans have to win out in November as a preliminary to the regular cleanup at the state election in 1920. Everything indicates that a harmonious adjustment of all of the inside issues involved will be reached some time tonight in Springfield and that the state convention itself will be entirely harmonious.

Congressman McCormick and Gov. Lowden went to Springfield last night, following a conference on the platform. Many of the party leaders will go down to the state capital this morning. The plan and program of the convention will be thrashed out tonight at Springfield.

Peace on Democratic Side.  
On the Democratic side the harmony seems triple-X accurate. Not even a squabble over tickets and badges is in sight. Thomas F. Donovan of Joliet was picked yesterday for chairman of the state convention at Springfield.

Douglas Patterson of Freeport, former Democratic minority leader in the house, is slated for state chairman. Isaac B. Craig of Mattoon may be state secretary if he wants it, and so it is with Ernest Hoover of Taylorville for treasurer.

**GLOBE SPRINKLERS**  
AHEAD OF THE FIREMEN

Saved 93%  
on insurance  
The Smith and Mills Co., set in Cincinnati, making machine tools, installed Globe Sprinklers in their plant and reduced their insurance premium from \$14,344 to \$1,000 per thousand—a saving of 93%.

Maybe you won't save this much, but it'll be enough to pay for the equipment in a few years, and all the time your plant will be safe from fire.

**GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.**  
1100 Association Bldg. Road, 2328



## CORSETS AND CONSERVATION

### Statement No. 2

IF we correctly understand the attitude of the Government, the War Industries Board believes that corsets are "essential" chiefly, if not wholly, because they are necessary to conserve the health of women, and thus to stimulate their productive working ability—also, incidentally, to promote the welfare of future generations, which is a most important consideration.

As a measure of economy, whereby money can be conserved to meet the demands of financing the war, women are urged to select corsets that are known to be durable as well as hygienic—that will give long wear as well as be healthful.

Therefore, it is an imperative patriotic duty for every woman who purchases a corset to judge it from these two view-points.

The hygienic service of corsets, whether in its preventative or curative form, means simply the conservation of health. This is an essential in the ordinary walks of life; and it becomes an absolute necessity to the vast army of women who are now performing unwonted tasks, directly or indirectly in the service of the Government, which require physical or mental labor to which their normal strength is unequal.

A true hygienic corset service is being appreciated more and more as its beneficial effects become better known. It is now more necessary than ever before; for, without perfect health, the woman worker will fall by the wayside. Hence the national importance of corsets that not only aid in overcoming the ailments of womankind but do a perhaps greater service in "keeping well women well."

All this leads to the conclusion that all patriotic women—and, in this country, that means nearly all women—should aid the Government by selecting only those corsets which will preserve their health and industrial activities, while possessing that degree of durability which will insure long wear.

To most women this will mean *Nemo Corsets*, which have gained world-wide fame as the standard of hygienic service and the synonym of durability, and which are widely recognized as the only really scientific health corsets in existence.

Fashion is no longer a factor in the corset world. "Utility" and "Individuality" are now the main considerations—practical usefulness and models that care for the individual hygienic needs of each woman.

Thanks to the wise attitude of the Governmental authorities, the corset business of the future will be conducted along these lines. It remains for the manufacturer, the retailer and the wearer to strictly observe the wishes of the War Industries Board, and practice ceaseless care in the making, selling and wearing of corsets, so that nothing be wasted that might be used in the successful prosecution of the present great struggle for Liberty.

Statement No. 3 will be printed in this newspaper on Saturday, September 21.  
The Home Hygiene-Fashion Institute, New York

SAVE for  
LIBERTY  
BONDS  
and  
U.S.S.  
to  
WIN the WAR

## Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

### Better grade extra-trouser suits

"The Commercial Man's" outfit—  
at \$35 and \$40

"Sturdy service" is woven into every inch of these suits. The fabrics are intended for hard usage, the tailoring is substantial, and the two pairs of



trousers lengthen the life of the suit. The extra trousers—kept pressed and ready—are a decided convenience to the busy man. Models and sizes for men and for young men.

Such suits, if bought in today's open market, would be priced about 20 per cent higher.

### Fall topcoats at last season's prices

—two special groups—\$21 and 26.50

Men will save a fourth to a third by selecting now, at last season's clearance figures—before these coats are advanced to conform with quotations on the new stock.

Possibly the last recurrence of a famous sale:

### 2,000 soft-cuff shirts at 1.35

—clearing a manufacturer's small lots, and shirts remaining from our former sales at higher prices.



An unusual assortment of desirable patterns in conservative and novel designs; all sizes from 14 to 17. First floor.

Shirts of madras in both woven and printed styles: of fast color percales, crepe weaves, and some of white madras; at 1.35.

## Mandel Brothers

Men's shop, second floor

### White House shoes for men

—the "best of the best"

—best in leathers—best in lasts—best in workmanship; and every pair fitted by an expert.

Seven high class models

at \$7



Gunmetal calfskin; blucher or plain lace; English medium or broad toes; a vici kid blucher with broad toe. Extremely stylish to broad lasts.

6 nobby models, 7.50

Gunmetal leather, in button or lace model; tan Russia, lace or blucher; kidskin, lace, or blucher; on English, broad or freak toe lasts.

Men's new sample shoes at 5.85

Do you wear 6, 6½ or 7 B or C? If so, you can choose from this season's newest models in tan or black: lace, blucher or button models; at 5.85.

Second floor

Valuable lectures free—daily, at 11 and 2—at the Food Conservation Bureau, 28 S. Wabash

## Mandel Brothers

Costume shop, fourth floor

Eminent among new modes in the formal fashion fete:

### Distingue coats of soft, rich fabrics

—many with lavish fur accompaniment

Coats with "tone"—coats with slender, youth-conferring lines—coats that afford warmth without undue weight. The broad variety comprises coats becoming to every type of face and figure.

Modish street coats

—fur collared—

59.50

Fashioned of warm, soft, silvertone, velours in oxford, brown or taupe. The coat pictured features the slender lines of the new silhouette; it is fully lined, and has an unusually smart collar of sealine.

Fur trimmed bolivia  
cloth coats, \$85

New, belted, straight-line model with large collar of natural raccoon; the coats richly silk lined and interlined. Navy, brown, green or black.

Coats of duvetyne, evora or crystal cloth, silk or wool velours, duvet de laine or silk plush—with or without furs; at \$35 up to \$375.

Fourth floor



**Matthews**  
Outfitters to Women  
21 East Madison Street  
Between State and Wabash

### Fall Fashions IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES

In the buying of apparel a woman must consider not only the definite lines and fabrics and color, but the even more important problem of securing the latest and most approved variation of women's style. And you who look to Matthews for the solution of this problem will not be disappointed.

**Economy Prices Prevail**  
INDIVIDUALIZED BLOUSES,  
fashioned of all desirable materials  
in alluring colors as well as flesh  
and white. Prices \$5.75 and up.

Suit of  
Duvet de  
Laine,  
Hydron Seal  
Trimmed.  
\$70.00

RESORTS AND HOTELS, RESORTS AND HOTELS.



### NEW—and Now Open COOPER-CARLTON HOTEL

Hyde Park Blvd. CHICAGO At 53rd Street

Situated in Chicago's most exclusive residential district. The Cooper-Carlton Hotel offers every convenience and comfort you expect of a modern hotel, plus pure air, quietness and a delightfully pleasant environment.

Golf, tennis, horseback riding, motorboating, beaches are within close proximity. Faces Lake Michigan, East End Park and is two blocks from Jackson Park.

Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Big 4 through trains all stop at 53rd—two blocks from the Cooper-Carlton. Illinois Central Express service takes you to office, shopping district and theatres downtown in 10 minutes. Two blocks from Lake Park Ave. street car lines.

The Dining Room Service at the Cooper-Carlton is a-la-carte. The best of food only is served at minimum prices.

400 Rooms, each with bath and 2 large closets, make the Cooper-Carlton especially attractive to those who desire to stay awhile. European Plan \$2 and up. Special monthly rates. Reservations can be made now. Write for descriptive booklet. We extend a cordial invitation of inspection. If you contemplate moving into a home-like hotel, inspect the Cooper-Carlton.

W. C. VIERBUCHEN, Manager Phone Hyde Park 5400  
(New—Mr. Vierbuchen was for many years General Manager of the Palmer House)

RESORTS AND HOTELS

**Hotel Atlantic**  
in Chicago  
150 Rooms \$12.00  
Clark St. near Jackson St.

THE BROADMOOR  
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO  
Golf—front facing—newly built—  
100—American Plan. Open all the year.

LEXINGTON HOTEL  
Mid-West Hotel, at 53rd St.  
Absolutely Perfect. 400 Rooms. American Plan.

BOTH PLEASURE AND HEALTH  
North Shore Health Resort, just 10 miles from  
Chicago. Open all the year. American Plan.  
Write for booklet. 1613 Madison Ave.

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Oceana Travel  
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BY  
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.  
(also) The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

**South Africa**  
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7, S. La Salle St., Chicago  
10 NORTH WABASH ST.

**FRENCH LINE**  
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE D'EXPÉDITION  
Général Poincaré Service  
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Via Havre, St. Nazaire,  
Nantes, La Rochelle, Bordeaux.  
CHAS. J. B. CO., Gen. Agts.,  
120 N. Dearborn St.

**AUSTRALIA**  
NEW ZEALAND—SOUTH  
SEA ISLANDS—TONGA  
Via Tahiti and Sydney.  
ENSON & CO., Ltd., Gen. Agts.,  
200 California Bldg.,  
On Local Steamships and Sailing Vessels.

**HOLLAND**  
AMERICA LINE  
Goumen's Office, 100 N. La Salle St.  
AMERICAN  
Fryman & Co., Gen. Agts.,  
100 N. La Salle St.  
Gen'l Agt. for Western Hemisphere

How do Tribune  
compare with those of the  
national magazines for  
the Chicago Tribune?  
the BOOK OF FACTS  
information.



are searching for him and wondering  
where he got the auto.



## CORN MARKET SHOWS SEVERAL PRICE CHANGES

Close Is at Fractional Gains for Distant Futures.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

An unsettled feeling prevailed in the corn markets with several sharp changes in prices. Many of the leading shorts covered and the close was at gains of 1/4 to 1/2 cent for distant futures and unchanged for September. Oats had a stronger tone and closed at gains of 1/4 to 1/2 cent, with September leading in Chicago.

Corn in the southwestern markets closed 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher, with Kansas City in the lead. Oats were 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher in Kansas City. Oats in Minneapolis closed 1/4 to 1/2 cent higher and in Winnipeg was 1/2 cent higher.

Provisions were stronger and closed with pork 65c to 75c, lard 24c to 26c, and short ribs 12 1/2c to 17 1/2c higher.

Corn Market Unsettled.

Corn futures fluctuated rapidly within a range of 1/2 cent. Trading was almost entirely local. Frost in extreme northwestern Iowa and freezing temperatures in parts of western Nebraska led to buying and a bulge early. The advance brought out liberal offerings as peace talk was revived.

The pit seemed pressed the selling side on the way down and started to cover on the break, making a good advance. Another set of local traders turned to the selling side on the bulls. The finish was well toward the top, with September 1.15 1/2, October 1.15 1/2, and November 1.14 1/2.

A decline of 5/16 in the sample market had some effect on sentiment. Demand was slow throughout the day, and a 1/2 cent of doubtful grade sold at about 1/2 cent under a delivery basis as compared with September. Domestic shipping sales were 30,000 bu.

Weekly government weather report was construed as bearish, claiming that the crop was out of the way of frost. Forecast was for showers in some sections with frost in lower Michigan. Receipts were 224 cars. Primary arrivals so far this week have been 5,589,000 bu, against 1,111,000 bu last year. Shipments, 1,294,000 bu, against 461,000 bu last year. Exports were 35,000 bu, against 64,000 bu last year.

Large Cash Oct Sales.

The sale of 300,000 bu cash oats to Georgian bay ports at 75c, with a report of other cargoes being sold, combined with the large buying of October by cash buyers, made a higher market. The close was about the top, with September 75c, October 75c, and November 74c.

Elevator interests bought September and sold October at 10 difference. Discount on standard oats as compared with October has disappeared, shippers who were short being active buyers in the sample market. Receipts were 224 cars, and country offerings and consignments notices small. Primary receipts in four days aggregate 4,844,000 bu, or 324,000 bu less than last year. Shipments were 1,294,000 bu, against 461,000 bu last year.

Rye Shows Weakness.

Spot rye declined to and closed about the low point. No. 3 sold at 1.14 1/2. Some cars carried over unsold. Futures were slow and easier. Receipts 13 cars. Futures dull and unchanged to 1/4 lower. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 115 cars.

Barley sold slowly at unchanged prices. Offerings fair and demand light. Spot sales were 90,000 bu. Futures 1/4 higher. Receipts 11 cars. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 114 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 10 1/2c lower; September, \$4.21; October, \$4.14; November, \$4.09; December, \$4.04. The three markets had 25 cars.

Timothy seed unchanged. October, \$1.15 asked, and March, \$1.16 asked. Country lots, \$7.00 per 100 lb. Receipts 13 cars. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 114 cars.

With lighter selling pressure and a fair absorption of the offerings of product and a steady tone to the hog market prices advanced and closed about the top for lard and short ribs. Shorts bought September lard and have been at it for several days. Several cars had in late September and ribs are also a premium for lightweights. There were deliveries of 200,000 the short ribs.

Rough sides and plates were taken fairly with prices at the top of the market and the entire provision situation showed more firmness. Shipments of lard and meat were not large and fell below last year's. Lard was up to 32c. Pork advanced 4c at times without a trade, and the extreme was up to 1.00 per lb, but lost part of it at the last. Hog receipts were not large and the top was 32c. Prices follow:

Meat Market.

September, 40.85; October, 40.85; November, 40.85; December, 40.85.

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## WORLD'S GRAIN MARKET NEWS

Board of Trade directors came to no definite decision at their meeting yesterday to consider the corn situation, especially as to September and the delivery of grain in car lots on track. Another meeting is to be held today. It is expected that President A. S. White, who has been in Washington to be met against the Gore bill, will be home today. Under the emergency rule, which has been on the books for years, the directors have power to declare grain in car lots, bonds, or in any kind of a warehouse suitable for storage "regular." This with the new rule regarding grain deliverable in the last three days of the month, and the war rule, also the congested condition of the public storage, are important points to be considered.

Several people say there is no available public storage room for corn here. The food administration has nearly 5,000,000 bu of wheat in public storage, and the force division has upward of 8,000,000 bu of oats, making, in the aggregate, 8,000,000 bu in public storage. Public elevators had 600,000 bu of corn in stock last Saturday night. The total public capacity is 12,500,000 bu. Private capacity is close to 15,000,000 bu.

There was 1,400,000 bu of wheat and oats loaded out of public and private elevators the last two days by lake, and it is expected that there may be more loading tomorrow, especially by the moving out of more wheat and oats by lake. It was said that not over 4,500 bushels of grain were loaded by rail yesterday, a decrease of about 9,000 bushels from Monday.

Instructions to be observed by grain shippers under the emergency notice on western railroads have been issued by the U. S. Food Administration. Application for permit to ship grain may be made either by shippers or by the railroad, or by consignee at destination. It must be in writing and on prescribed form. Application for shipment from one market to another must be made to the grain control committee at the point of origin.

Cash Grain News.

Cash wheat sold fairly in all markets, with little shading of premium. Offerings were smaller. Local arrivals, 397 cars. The three southwestern markets had 181 cars, against 146 cars last year, while in the northwest the run was 1,899, or 821 cars in excess of a week ago, and 772 cars more than last year.

Demand for cash corn slow the greater part of the week, and while prices were unchanged early, toward the last they began to decline. The finish was 1/4 cent lower, with September 1.15 1/2, October 1.15 1/2, and November 1.14 1/2.

A decline of 5/16 in the sample market had some effect on sentiment. Demand was slow throughout the day, and a 1/2 cent of doubtful grade sold at about 1/2 cent under a delivery basis as compared with September. Domestic shipping sales were 30,000 bu.

Weekly government weather report was construed as bearish, claiming that the crop was out of the way of frost. Forecast was for showers in some sections with frost in lower Michigan. Receipts were 224 cars. Primary arrivals so far this week have been 5,589,000 bu, against 1,111,000 bu last year. Shipments, 1,294,000 bu, against 461,000 bu last year. Exports were 35,000 bu, against 64,000 bu last year.

Large Cash Oct Sales.

The sale of 300,000 bu cash oats to Georgian bay ports at 75c, with a report of other cargoes being sold, combined with the large buying of October by cash buyers, made a higher market. The close was about the top, with September 75c, October 75c, and November 74c.

Elevator interests bought September and sold October at 10 difference. Discount on standard oats as compared with October has disappeared, shippers who were short being active buyers in the sample market. Receipts were 224 cars, and country offerings and consignments notices small. Primary receipts in four days aggregate 4,844,000 bu, or 324,000 bu less than last year. Shipments were 1,294,000 bu, against 461,000 bu last year.

Rye Shows Weakness.

Spot rye declined to and closed about the low point. No. 3 sold at 1.14 1/2. Some cars carried over unsold. Futures were slow and easier. Receipts 13 cars. Futures dull and unchanged to 1/4 lower. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 115 cars.

Barley sold slowly at unchanged prices. Offerings fair and demand light. Spot sales were 90,000 bu. Futures 1/4 higher. Receipts 11 cars. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 114 cars.

Flaxseed at Duluth closed 10 1/2c lower; September, \$4.21; October, \$4.14; November, \$4.09; December, \$4.04. The three markets had 25 cars.

Timothy seed unchanged. October, \$1.15 asked, and March, \$1.16 asked. Country lots, \$7.00 per 100 lb. Receipts 13 cars. Market was 1/2 cent higher. The northwest had 114 cars.

With lighter selling pressure and a fair absorption of the offerings of product and a steady tone to the hog market prices advanced and closed about the top for lard and short ribs. Shorts bought September lard and have been at it for several days. Several cars had in late September and ribs are also a premium for lightweights. There were deliveries of 200,000 the short ribs.

Rough sides and plates were taken fairly with prices at the top of the market and the entire provision situation showed more firmness. Shipments of lard and meat were not large and fell below last year's. Lard was up to 32c. Pork advanced 4c at times without a trade, and the extreme was up to 1.00 per lb, but lost part of it at the last. Hog receipts were not large and the top was 32c. Prices follow:

Meat Market.

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## DROP IN PRICES OF HOGS ENDS WITH SHORTAGE

Nearly a Third Fewer Arrive and the Market Shows Effect.

BY CHARLES D. MICHAELS.

The downturn in hog values was checked, with clearing trade comparatively strong and few late unsold. General average price moved up to 10c, standing 1.10 above low point of the month. Nearly a third fewer hogs arrived than last week, with a corresponding shortage. A small lot sold at 1.10, but the next highest quotation was 1.08 1/2.

Out of the 16,000 cattle received, 9,000 were range and best of them sold at 1.10 1/2, within 1/2 of the record for that trade, expected, with quality improved. A small lot sold at 1.10, but the next highest quotation was 1.08 1/2.

Receipts for today are estimated at 16,000 cattle, 19,000 hogs, 1,800 sheep, 1,800 pigs, 1,800 calves, 1,800 lambs, and 1,800 kids.

PURCHASERS OF HOGS.

Hog purchases at Chicago yesterday were as follows:

Armour & Co., 2,000; Miller & Hart, 400; Swift & Co., 2,000; Brennan P. Co., 1,000; Morris & Co., 800; Butcher, 800; Wilson & Co., 800; Shippers, 800; Roberts & Co., 800; Total, 14,000.

Many Steers Go Lower.

Most of the steers between 1,200 and 1,500 lb sold lower, but the planer and sweeper grades were steady. The market was 1/2 cent lower, with September 1.15 1/2, October 1.15 1/2, and November 1.14 1/2.

Best calves of hogs sold below Tuesday's top, while several grades advanced. Armour's grade of packers sold around 1.10, with 180 to 200 lb. The market was 1/2 cent lower, with September 1.15 1/2, October 1.15 1/2,



## STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE				
	High.	Low.	Last	ch
25 railroads.....	61.73	61.51	61.67	+
25 industrials.....	81.28	80.74	81.03	+
50 stocks .....	71.51	71.12	71.34	+

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS				
	High.	Low.	Last	ch
Sept. 18.....	71.51	71.13	71.34	+
Sept. 17.....	71.36	70.74	71.18	+
Sept. 16.....	71.35	70.92	71.03	-
Sept. 14.....	71.34	70.84	71.14	+
Sept. 13.....	71.07	70.38	70.67	-
Sept. 11.....	71.62	70.02	71.00	-

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS			
—High—		—Low—	
*1918..74.24	Sept. 4	70.83	Sept. 18 7
1917...75.75	Sept. 4	71.84	Sept. 18 7
1916...98.42	Sept. 20	86.90	Sept. 1 1
1915...85.54	Sept. 20	76.71	Sept. 1 1
YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS			
—High—		—Low—	
*1918..74.24	Sept. 4	64.12	Jan. 15 7
1917..90.46	Jan. 4	76.77	May 9 8
FULL YEAR			
—High—		—Low—	
1917..90.46	Jan. 4	67.43	Dec. 20 8
1916..101.50	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 23 8
1915...78.00	Nov. 20	56.60	Apr. 23 8
1914..73.80	Jan. 31	67.41	July 10 9
1913...79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10 9

\*To date. \*Stock exchange closed on account of war. \*To corresponding date.

## TALK OF THE STREET

financial program of the company. It thought probable that new stock would be offered to the shareholders at par, but instead the company would negotiate a loan, as a substitute measure.

→

The listed oil stocks made further advance with Texas Company moving up to 16 Mexican Petroleum was up 1 point. O Cities Gas and Sinclair Oil improved fractionally. Commission houses continue to express bullish views on the oil shares, based on the excess of demand over the supply.

The crowd in Distillers Securities has covered some of its composure. It is doubted now that the board will declare the regular quarterly dividend of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent regular and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent extra. A meet-

is scheduled for this week. It is announced that two commission houses carrying the lines of the stock were obliged to red because of loans being called at the base. Industrial Alcohol was firm, advancing points.

continuation of a large dividend rate. Impression is growing that Steel may eventually be considered a good peace stock.

Stocks generally sold at the highest price for the week, helped largely by war news which was better than expectations. Various specialties sold around the top, but the issues showed signs of profit taking. Copper shares were again but moderately active, and the motor group was dull.

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**PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
 Petition of Charles W. Dunham, manager  
 1307 East Sixty-first street; liabilities  
 \$2,632.74; assets, \$800.90.  
 Petition of creditors of Herman Klass &  
 rating company, 6723 Sheridan road.  
 Petition of Alexander J. Glaz, cigar  
 owner, 3312 Lawrence-av.; liabilities  
 \$1,308.04; assets, \$384.27.  
 Petition of Battista Lama, confection  
 jobber, 309 West Illinois street; liabilities  
 \$13,002.23; assets, \$3,839.48.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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men in Michigan about 1,000 men  
and machinery. Salary \$1,000  
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 YS-OVER 16 YEARS.  
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 , at center elevators.  
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 e, Jackson, Van Buren.  
 BOY,  
 18 years of age, for of-

advancement. State edu-  
cation is connected and

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**REQUIRED, ONE FOREMAN**  
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The government needs ever  
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**TOOL DESIGNER.**  
Steady position open for  
man 28 to 40 yrs. of age, to  
work at the board, who has  
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Salary according to ability.  
Apply in person, with sam-  
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Good working conditions.  
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WAGNER ELECTRIC MFG. CO.  
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**TOOLMAKER—EXP. TRUB. STEADY WORK**  
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2000 population; 100 miles from Chi-  
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DESS & CO. 62, Tribune.







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